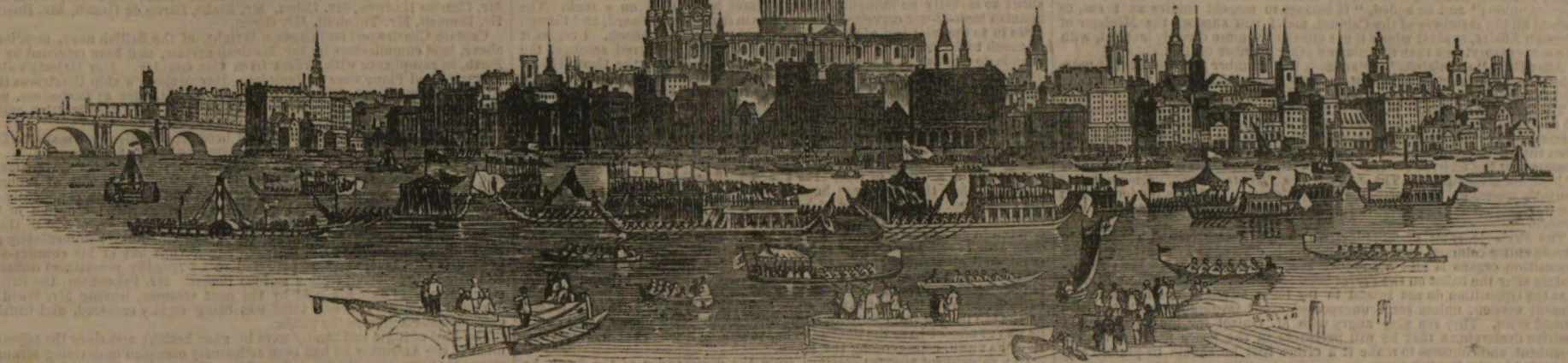


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 45.—Vol. II.]

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

[SIXPENCE.]

OFFICE, 198, STRAND.

## THE TRIAL FOR ASSASSINATION.

We are of those who believe that a very general dissatisfaction exists throughout the empire at the result of the trial of M'Naughten, the assassin of Mr. Drummond, in a verdict of acquittal upon the ground of insanity. We do not speak of a dissatisfaction which has its origin in any feeling of cruelty or vengeance, which merely laments that the wretched man should not have fulfilled the lot of the murderer in the penalty of death, but a dissatisfaction that the fact of insanity should have been admitted so readily, and with so little qualification at the trial; and that a verdict to that effect should invest the criminal with a protection which the community at large regard as being fraught with danger to its own personal security. The public mind is now actively alive to the important question of assassination and its punishment. The crime was formerly unknown amongst Englishmen; its frequency and, we are bound to add, its impunity, is now filling the heart of the country with horror and alarm. The cry, upon the recent acquittal of M'Naughten, is, almost everywhere, "Who after this is safe?" A majority of reasoners upon his case refuse to recognise the principle of madness as having so pervaded his nature as to have, either morally or legally, made him irresponsible for the act which he committed. We do not carry our own argument so far as to base it on these premises. We are content to admit him mad upon the evidence of the medical opinions—and that is all—adding, moreover, that opinions in this instance seem to have stood in the stead of law. But those who deny the madness of M'Naughten in regard to the act which he committed, have on their side a colourable pretext which impartiality induces us to set up. They contend that his monomania—that is, his delusion upon a single point—did not urge him to the act of assassination which he literally committed—that in life affairs he was shrewd, careful, parsimonious, and a miser, and that his monomania was confined to an imaginative deception that he was being persecuted without knowing by whom. This persecution haunted his spirit in England—in France—in his native country—but he had focussed its origin in his native country alone. His enemies were now Tories, now Catholics; but they were always people of Glasgow—and it was from Glasgow that he fled to avoid them. There was no personal monomania—pointing out a special object of abhorrence—according to the evidence, in his disease. But it was contended that his disease assumed a personality by accident—that "he met a man at Charing-cross, in whom he fancied he recognised one of his persecutors; his imagined enemy seemed to scowl at him as he passed; immediately, as he said, the injuries of years rose up before his mind; he thought that there lay a way out of his unbearable anguish in the taking the life of his unrelenting foe; and, thoughtless of morality or personal safety, he did the wild act which he believed would give him relief." But this was only the evidence of surmise on the part of the medical practitioners, and not of fact—and part of it perhaps originated in the craft of simulated insanity. He did not meet a man by accident, and concentrate all his imagined injuries into a single act of vengeance upon a scowl. He had been for days and days—whether mad or not—frequenting the scene of the assassination for some settled purpose of recognition or identity; remarking Downing-street, remarking the residence of Sir Robert Peel, and watching the frequent travels of one individual between these places, until the conviction had settled him that that individual was the man he wanted. This, say the reasoners whose arguments we are adducing, evidenced system—"method in madness," if there was madness at all—and certainly no *impromptu* act of monomaniac delusion or despair. The careful preparation of the pistols, too, is another spoke in their wheel of argument. Now, while we think all these propositions deserve much reflection and great deliberative thought, we will own our own impressions made by the trial are to the effect that the unhappy wretch whose crime has so distracted society is really in an irresponsible mental condition—worked out of guilt, however, more than out of affliction—taking rise in depravity, and made more and more morbid by the passive indulgence in and abandonment to the miserable doctrines of Socialism and Infidelity. It is a question whether men who thus brood their dark journey into

madness—through the brighter and better elements of society which are free in their action upon all—have a right to put upon it any fearful and atrocious climax, to which they may excite themselves, by a bad process of mental intoxication—and then, to be exonerated by the doctrine of irresponsibility from the consequences of crime. The man who is fit to go at large among his kind should be subject to the punishments which restrain bad natures from sins against our common brotherhood; and the delusion which prompts a man to a murder with the features of *premeditation* about it, should hardly be allowed to procure him not only a positive acquittal from his guilt, but a positive, and not unpleasant, provision for his after existence. It is sadly holding out to the morbid—particularly if they be miserly to boot—a decided premium to commit a crime, for the sake of feigning a madness that shall insure them a life asylum after they are tried.

Upon this subject the papers of the past week have been ringing with florid descriptions of the comfortable condition of Oxford. He is well dieted—is remarkably neat in his person—a gentleman, in fact—and is fast educating himself with books. He is quite an artist, and something of a musician; and, if we should shortly have at one of our theatres a three-act opera by the "self-taught Bedlam regicide"—who, by the way, holds levees of visitors—the public need not be surprised: the "pistol overture" would introduce it with *éclat*. Meanwhile, others follow his example of assassination. Mr. M'Naughten does his murder with effect, and is acquitted with effect also; and, two or three days after his acquittal, a Captain Dillon threatens to put a bullet into the heart of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, as if he too had arrived at the con-

viction that a madhouse, with plenty, was better than pauperism in a gaol! The evil spreads, and is growing horrible, and it is quite clear that the Legislature must interfere. We must not be for ever nursing madmen as criminals, or criminals as madmen, to the endangering of the personal security of the community, and as a sort of premium upon bad passions, and against the cultivation of either intellect or virtue.

One suggestion occurs to us which we throw out for the consideration of those who are occupied in legislative projects upon this important theme. It has reference to those whom *unquestionable* madness may have exonerated from the punishment of any atrocious act. It is the erection of a lunatic asylum upon Norfolk Island, whither such persons should be sent. Treat them there as well as in our own Bedlam; have consideration for their mental affliction if you will; give them none of the physical punishment of transportation, but remove them from the presence of the community they have offended and outraged; give the country the satisfaction of knowing that the worker (responsible or irresponsible) of any dreadful amount of wickedness is no longer a peaceful and luxurious dweller in comfort in the very scene of the crime that he has committed, and the affliction he has wrought. Should the wretched being be brought back to consciousness, and learn what he had done in his disease, he would hardly seek to return to the home which he had blackened with infamy and stained with blood; and should he, on the other hand, continue impervious to light and reason, the remainder of his existence would not be in one respect embittered by his transportation from the country he had unconsciously disgraced. The alternative, too, might act as an example to check the progress of feigned insanity, for Bedlam and Norfolk Island are "wide as the poles asunder," and no similarity of treatment in both, would induce a similarity of desire on the part of acting-monomaniacs to seek the "paradise beyond the seas" with the same morbid avidity with which they have been content to earn their blood-qualification for the Eden of St. George's Fields.



THE SEA-PARACHUTE, OR LIFE-UMBRELLA.

To the Editor of the Illustrated London News.

SIR,—The admirably written comments (in your Number of Feb. 25) on the "British contrivances for saving shipwrecked and drowning persons" have earned for you every good and thinking man's most cordial thanks, and I am proud to proffer you the poor tribute of my acknowledgment. If, sir, there were more men in the field of humanity with your Samaritan-like sentiments, we should have fewer occasions for exercising our sympathy and succour; and believing it to be a duty we owe to each other to interchange our thoughts upon points of public utility, I take upon myself to submit what I conceive to be a new and available aid on occasions of shipwreck. In nine cases out of ten a lee-shore is the scene of death and destruction; this I lay down as my postulate. Now we are all old enough to recollect the buoyant properties of a parachute, since they were publicly demonstrated only a few years since by a safe descent from a balloon. Upon this parachute principle, I propose to construct ship-umbrellas; and setting out, as I have done, with the hypothesis that the vessel in distress is on a lee-shore, I question not for a moment but that a ready-made, or even hastily rigged article of the description in question would safely convey a

man and line from the ship to the shore, and thus afford the facile opportunity of rescuing the crew, by cradle or otherwise.

I am not, it may be charitably supposed, insane enough to attach any value to this sea-parachute in cases where the wind is not, or nearly so, dead on shore; but I confidently repeat, that nine-tenths of the shipwrecks that annually befall us are deducible to a lee-shore, and for my melancholy data I instance the recent casualties on the seaboard of England and France.

Every man who knows the sea from the land is perfectly aware that the first feeling on board of a vessel that has taken the ground is: how to open a communication with the shore, and more especially so on finding that assistance from it is either impracticable or ineffectual.

In brief, then, a tough stick, with a duck, or light canvass top (if slightly tarred so much the better), and with braces radiating to a grummet, from the end of which (stick) about half a fathom of rope should depend with a short strong piece of wood to sit on, might be made (where no "vessel of mercy" is at hand) the simple instrument of preservation.

The subjoined sketch exhibits the construction of the proposed machine, and the circumstances under which it would be used.

EDWARD



## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—On Friday se'night, at the unusual hour of eight o'clock, the Chamber divided upon Admiral Lacrosse's amendment, proposing a reduction of 50,000*fr.* in the secret service money. Before the Chamber proceeded to vote the Minister of the Interior, in order to put an end to all quibbling and equivocation, declared emphatically—"The only question at issue this moment is, then, the question of confidence and of the Cabinet. (Cries of "Yes, yes.") I understand the impatience of our adversaries to see it settled. M. Billault has declared that we have not the confidence of the country. To ascertain whether we have or have not can only be settled by ascertaining if we have the majority of the Chamber representing the country; if it be ascertained that the majority will decide in our favour, we shall at least be free from those attacks so unceasingly directed against the Cabinet."

Marshal Soult was still more emphatic—"The want of confidence must apply to all the Cabinet, between the members of which there is the most perfect union;" and he added, "It belongs to me, old soldier as I am, to defend all the members of the Cabinet, and I will support the Minister of Foreign Affairs, against whom those attacks are more directly levelled, with the same earnestness that I would any other member of the Cabinet."

After these "no mistake" declarations the Chamber proceeded to the vote, when there appeared—For Ministers, 242; against them, 197; majority, 45; and that in a Chamber of 440.

The warmest friends of M. Guizot did not expect a majority so large, and so complete, especially after the defection of Dufaure and Passy. M. de Lamartine's oration is extravagantly praised by the Opposition press, but even that gentleman's great admirer and apologist, the *Presse*, is fain to confess that the address of M. Guizot greatly surpassed it in all the elements of legitimate eloquence. The *Journal des Debats*, indeed, pronounces M. Guizot's speech on this occasion his *chef d'œuvre*; and even the journals of the war faction do not deny it the merit of extraordinary oratorical eloquence.

The Paris journals of Tuesday, which we have received, continue to devote entire columns to remarks on the late struggle. The tone of the Opposition organs is still a subdued one, but rather less so than immediately after the ballot on the Secret Service Money. It is now fully evident that the Opposition do not intend to try their strength again during the present session, unless some unexpected event favourable to their views should arise. They are very angry with M. Guizot for his repeated and positive declarations that he will persevere in the peace policy of the government, and continue to make it a crime that he should be praised and supported by the English press.

A private letter informs us, that in consequence of the majority recently obtained by the Cabinet, it has seriously and earnestly resumed the commercial negotiations with England, Prussia, and Belgium, and that there is a chance of some communication being made on this subject during the present session.

SPAIN.—We have received Madrid papers of the 27th ult., by which it appears that in the capital the organisation of the bureaux had, contrary to many a prediction, proved almost wholly favourable to the Ministerial party eleven out of twelve colleges having appointed the said committees agreeably to the wishes of the Ayacucheo candidates. The accounts from the provinces, however, are much less favourable. The Regent's party has been defeated in Biscay, the Opposition, or rather *Fuerristas*, having returned members for Bilbao, Portugalete, Durango, Valmaseda, Palencia, Rigortia, Guipuscoa, and Galvaco. The Opposition were expected to prevail also in Soria, and had already triumphed in the province of Burgos, their candidates having been returned at Burgos, Briviesca, Villacayo, and Pampliega.

From Barcelona we learn that the municipal elections were to take place on the 5th of this month, the Government having approved of the annulling of the late ones.

The *Diario de Malaga* of the 18th ult. says that an English vessel, called the *Waterloo*, has been seized in that port for smuggling; her destination was Oran.

PORTUGAL.—The Royal Tar steamer arrived on Monday from Gibraltar, having been detained there by hard weather, which had prevailed to such an extent as to prevent communication between Cadiz and the adjacent towns; the wind was accompanied with tremendous showers of rain, which caused the water to rise at Lisbon and Oporto full sixteen feet higher than the general mark. Much property had consequently been destroyed both at Cadiz and at Lisbon. The Portuguese Government has by this steamer sent a further proposition as an amendment to the British Court, on their tariff. Their terms were yet far from approved of by the British merchants. It was reported that two members of the Ministry were likely to retire. Passengers by the Royal Tar—Lieutenant Crawford, of the Rifles; Lieutenant Stewart, of the 88th; Lieutenant Dawson, of the 88th; and Mr. Cockburn, a merchant. Feb. 25, passed the Tory transport, in the Straits, bound to Gibraltar, with a detachment of troops.

LISBON, Feb. 27.—At length the tariff convention may be considered as brought to a favourable conclusion. The Portuguese negotiators have acceded to the reasonable demands of England to an extent which there is little doubt will be deemed satisfactory by the British government. On Saturday the Duke of Palmella, after a Ministerial council, in which the subject was maturely discussed and the duke fully empowered, presented to Lord Howard the really final proposition on the part of Portugal, which is forwarded to Lord Aberdeen by this packet. In this proposal Portugal offers to reduce the import duty on Newfoundland cured fish from 16 to 8 testoons the quintal, and upon woollen goods generally to duties which will average about 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. In both respects Lord Aberdeen's wishes are so satisfactorily met that the result must be an immediate and gratifying conclusion of this long-pending negotiation. A drawback will be conceded in favour of Portuguese enterprise, if any really valuable fishing speculations should be conducted here, and the duty retained upon our woollen manufactures will, with the various charges of agency and transport, be an abundant protection to the *bona fide* productions of Portugal. The interests of both countries will thus be reconciled. The reduced tariff will in all human probability be in active operation early in April.

The Deputies on Friday carried by a majority of 50 the Finance Minister's project for raising 900 contos on the proceeds of the Tobacco Contract for the next three years. On Saturday they voted the "specialty" of the same project. On the same day the Ministerial Bill of Indemnity was carried in the chamber of Peers by a large majority.

The inundations in Riba-Tejo have been of the most disastrous description. They have extended to every part of the kingdom.

Advices from Oporto, received on Tuesday morning, announce great ravages in the vineyards bordering the river.

AMERICA.—By the arrival of the packet-ship *George Washington* at Liverpool, on Tuesday, we have papers and letters from New York of the 7th ult. The Senate of the United States had passed the bill brought forward by Mr. Linn, for the occupation of the Oregon territory, a result which was not at all anticipated, and which has produced a corresponding degree of surprise. The arrogance displayed in the discussion of the measure, and the narrow division in the Senate, where something like cool and dispassionate conduct was expected, has caused a very strong feeling of indignation; and, were it not the belief that the veto of the President will be interposed, should it become necessary, such presumption bids fair to set the whole kingdom in a flame. The bill was carried by a majority of twenty-four to twenty-two, after much discussion. Mr. Calhoun energetically opposed the measure.

The Court of Inquiry had made their report on the Somers mutiny case, and express their approval of the conduct of Commander McKenzie, who, however, is undergoing the ordeal of a trial by court-martial, which was proceeding when the last accounts left. The object of inquiry on the fifth day being, whether charges and specifications were presented against and to the prisoner before the execution. The judges had refused any counsel to be present on behalf of Spencer's relatives.

CANADA.—From Canada there is no news of interest. Sir Charles Bagot had again experienced a relapse, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.—By the arrival of the schooner *Doria* at New Orleans, from Metamoros, advices had been received confirming the intelligence brought by the last steamer, that the division of the Texian army under Colonels Fisher and Green had been captured at Meier. The Mexicans report their loss during the engagement at 420 killed and 130 wounded. Gen. Ampudia returned to Metamoros on the 7th of January, having with him 212 Texian prisoners, including Colonels Fisher and Green.

THE WEST INDIES.—DREADFUL EARTHQUAKE.—By the arrival of the Royal Mail Steam Navigation Company's packet *Forth*, at Falmouth, on Saturday afternoon, we received the mails from the West India colonies and the Gulf of Mexico. The following are the dates in consecutive order—Port-au-Prince the 11th, St. Kitt's the 20th, Vera Cruz the 26th, Dominica the 28th, Trinidad and Antigua the 31st January; Barbadoes the 1st, St. Lucia and St. Vincent's the 2nd, Demerara the 3rd, Jamaica the 4th, St. Jago de Cuba the 5th, Cape Haytien and Havannah the 6th, Nassau the 9th, and Bermuda the 16th February.

The *Forth* brings the fearful tidings of an earthquake which occurred at St. Thomas's on the 8th ult.; and although no very serious damage to property, and no loss of life (as ascertained at her sailing) had taken place there, it is much feared that at Montserrat and other islands serious accounts will be received by the next steamer. Subjoined will be found the most detailed particulars of this alarming event:—Copy of a letter from Lieutenant R. J. Fayer, R.N., to his Excellency the Governor of Bermuda.

"Royal Mail Steam Ship *Forth*, 14th Feb., 1845, off Bermuda.—Sir, I think it expedient you should be in possession of circumstances that have recently occurred, and the intelligence conveyed to you as correctly as possible, as no doubt there will be vague reports on foot which may tend to alarm (and perhaps with much reason too) those who have friends in the West India Islands. An earthquake, I fear of great extent, has occurred. On the 8th of February, at 10h. 30m. A.M., I was sitting at table with Mr. Comrie, of the Colonial Bank, at St. Thomas's, his private house being on a declivity half way up the highest part of the town. We were suddenly surprised by a confused sound, very much resembling the action of a strong draught of one of the large steamer's flues with the door shut, attended by

a hissing sound. Our first impulse was to fly to the balcony, from whence there would have been no escape, nor indeed from any part of the premises, had the house fallen. Everything was on the move, glass windows in our house and those in the one above us rattling, and plaster falling off. The streets immediately under us presented an extraordinary scene, people rushing out of their houses, many out of the lower windows, to escape, wringing their hands and crying in all directions, many fainting. This lasted full three minutes; the shock (rather vibration) came, not perpendicular, but horizontal; then a perfect calm. All business suspended, and frightened inhabitants hastened to return thanks to Divine Providence, at their respective places of worship, for their escape from destruction. I cannot say, that, personally, I felt any great alarm, though much startled at the effect, and from the motion did not conceive that anything serious would occur, nor has there, beyond much fright. A ball was to have been given that evening, but was suspended. The ships at anchor in the harbour felt the shock very plainly, and those who were below at the time came on deck to see what was the cause. A French brig coming to St. Thomas's, off Tortola, felt the shock so severely he thought that the vessel had struck on a rock. The Spanish man-of-war corvette *Cubana* came in from the westward, and though close in to the west end of St. Thomas's, did not feel any shock. I regret it is much to be feared serious calamities may have occurred amongst the islands to windward. A vessel arrived from St. Kitt's: the Court-House and Custom House were fallen, but no mention of any loss of life. On the following day, at eight A.M., arrived the royal mail steam-packet *Thames*, Captain Philip Haste, from whom the following particulars were gathered:—

"Captain Haste says the *Thames* was brought up as if on a reef of rocks, to his own dismay, and the dismay of all on board, and continued for a short period to jump and kick, as if beating on rocks. His attention was called by a passenger exclaiming 'Heavens! look at the land!'—all was enveloped in a cloud of dust—the shock had passed. Many declare the moment before they saw large houses standing (supposed the barracks on the ridge), but after the shock no houses were to be seen, but many soldiers running about the vicinity. Mountserrat continued, as the *Thames* passed, covered in a cloud of dust. God only knows the fate of the islands to the eastward. I sadly fear we are to hear of something dreadful. The *Acteon*, royal mail steam-packet, was to have sailed for England on the day the *Forth* left St. Thomas's, and it has been thought expedient to send her up, viz. St. Kitt's and Nevis to Antigua, to know the result, and by so doing, carry home from thence the real state of things. The admiral was to sail on the 8th instant from Barbadoes for Antigua and St. Thomas's: no doubt he is at sea.—I have the honour to be, your Excellency's obedient servant, R. J. FAYER, commanding the *Forth*."

In a subsequent account received from the commander of the *Forth*, he states that Tortola had not suffered; but that a vessel, arrived from St. Kitt's, reported that the Custom and Court Houses were both destroyed.

The Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's ship *Acteon*, homeward bound, on the arrival of the news at St. Thomas's, was forthwith despatched to gather particulars of this awful visitation, and to proceed from Antigua to England direct with the same in order to afford full information on the subject, and to relieve as far as possible the public anxiety.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The West India Company's steamer *Acteon* arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, and landed a small mail, and, after taking coals, she proceeded immediately to the eastward.

The *Acteon* left St. Thomas's on the 11th of February, St. Kitt's and Nevis on the 12th, and Antigua on the 13th. Passenger, Lieut. Millman, of the 33rd regiment. She was despatched from St. Thomas's to Antigua to ascertain in her way, and also at that island, the amount of damage sustained by the late awful visitation of earthquake. It is a matter of congratulation and thankfulness to Almighty God, that although much property has been destroyed the loss of life has not been comparatively great.

FROM ST. KITTS.—The island very sadly injured; many of the largest houses in atoms, and the streets choked with ruins. The church must be pulled down. The sugar works destroyed. A part of the Brimstone Mountain torn away. The old volcano emitted smoke. Two lives lost.

FROM NEVIS.—The destruction terrible. The Court-house, the Custom-house, and other large establishments in ruins; others must be taken down. Happily no lives lost, but all the mills much damaged or shattered to pieces.

FROM MONTSERRAT.—The shock lasted three minutes and a half, and the like destruction of the sugar works on the estates, and of several of the large houses in the town, was evidenced here as the further effect of the terrible and most awful visitation. Six lives were lost. All business suspended at the islands, and a day of thanksgiving had been ordered by the respective governors.

We have received the following from a correspondent at Antigua, relative to the earthquake and its effects there, which will be read with interest:—"There was nothing remarkable in the atmosphere on the morning of the 8th of February; the sun was shining hot and bright, and the sky nearly without a cloud; the wind was regular, blowing fresh and rather cold from the usual quarter, N.E. The only thing that could be noticed was a deep purple haze, which is certainly rather unusual at this time of the year, hanging over the different islands and shutting in the horizon. Very little rain had fallen at Antigua for some time past, and the earth in consequence was parched up. About 23 minutes before 11 A.M., I was on the quarter-deck of her Majesty's steamer *Dee*, then lying alongside the wharf in English Harbour, taking in coals. The men, women, and children of the Royal Arsenal were on shore in the dockyard, enjoying themselves cooking, playing, and altogether forming a sort of fair. Suddenly I saw the cliff behind the coal-yard vibrate to and fro, and the smooth surface of the dock-yard undulate like a carpet under which the wind has crept; the huge steamship quivered and shook with such rapidity and force that it was with great difficulty I could keep on my legs. On turning my eyes up the harbour, I saw Monk's-hill tottering from its summit, and enveloped in a cloud of dust. The water in the harbour foamed and bubbled, and in many places a white substance rose as if thrown up from the bottom. How shall I describe the terror and consternation that in a moment seized upon those persons who were on the wharf; some rushed on board the *Dee* from all directions, endeavouring to scramble up her sides; others in their distraction threw themselves into the sea, even some of the sailors jumped into the sea; but, providentially, no accident of a serious nature took place. When the shock was over, to my dying day I shall never forget the horror that was depicted on the countenances of all—each gazing at the other in blank and terrible dismay. I can remember one thought that startled me, as the earthquake at Lisbon flashed across my mind—should the sea rise! Horrid was the idea; but that in a moment gave way to the fear that the men climbing the sides of the ships would get jammed between the piles of the wharf and the vessel, as she was rolling with violence. The only sound that can convey the slightest idea of the noise which accompanied the shock is that of a heavy wagon-train passing rapidly by in a hollow way; and the sensation, that of grinding on a coral rock. As I was in the act of going on shore I looked again at a timepiece in the captain's cabin, and found the hour to be twenty minutes to eleven. Allowing for the time I was on deck, before the shock and after, I should say its duration was not more than one minute and thirty seconds at the most. Had it continued longer not one stone would have been left upon another in the whole island. The direction of the vibratory motion was perceptible from the N.E. to S.W., and, as far as my senses, highly wrought as they were for the time, can allow me to judge, there were six vibrations; but many persons think the number more. On landing at a small stone wharf, called Oddham's Quay, I found that it had heaved up in the centre, and the edges nearly level with the water. One of the huge stones of which it was built was split diagonally in two parts, as if cut with a knife. Nothing that I afterwards saw of the effects of the earthquake gave me so great an idea of its power as this. The barracks on the ridge suffered fearfully; and at the officers' quarters, at Shirley Heights, the partition walls had fallen in, burying everything in the ruins. The hospital, built of iron, has suffered very trifling damage; but all the small buildings, such as stables, &c., are a complete mass of ruins. The powder magazine at the Block-house is split from top to bottom. The batteries at Shirley Heights have suffered very much, the soil and rock having given way below. Some of the guns were slewed right round, and the piles of shot thrown down. One thing I must not forget to mention. There was a soldier in solitary confinement in the cells, who could not escape. What must have been his thoughts during the shock! Those few moments must have seemed to him a century. At about half past ten at night there was another shock, but very slight. The soldiers, however, were so much alarmed that they could scarcely be persuaded by their officers to return to their barracks, not having a sufficient number of tents to encamp the whole of the detachment. The day after I rode into St. John's. Here and there huge masses of rock, of many tons weight, had tumbled from the hills through the cane-pieces, forming a clear road along their course. Houses in ruins; mills split from top to bottom, or totally destroyed; churches with only part of the outer wall standing; rents and seams in the ground. The spectacle was fearful and awful. The tower of the cathedral is standing, but it is feared will have to come down; the remainder is destroyed. The Court-house, a massive stone building, though apparently on the outside not so much injured as the rest, is virtually destroyed. The Moravian and Scottish churches have fared better, and the Government-house has escaped pretty well. Of all the mills on the island only three are fit to work. The crops are nearly ready, being the finest known for years, and it is feared that a sufficient number of mills, even of a temporary nature, cannot be got ready to make the sugar before the canes rot. An enormous quantity of wine and other liquors has been destroyed. The loss of life has not been proportionate to the damage done. Seven persons are known to have perished; but many accidents of a serious nature have taken place. Had this awful visitation happened in the night many lives undoubtedly would have been lost."

Accounts have been received from Barbadoes, where the shock was slight. From St. Thomas's the same report is received. At St. Kitt's the shock had been very severe, though not so bad as at Antigua. Nevis, Montserrat, Saba, and Eustatius have all suffered in a greater or less degree. It is greatly feared that the chain of islands of St. Lucia, Martinique, Dominica, and Guadeloupe have also been visited, as at the latter island a volcano was distinctly visible emitting dense volumes of smoke; and, from the direction of the shock, and its having been felt so severely at Antigua, and

slightly both at St. Thomas's and Barbadoes, it appears that its centre must have been Guadeloupe.

There is no truth whatever in the report that the entrance of the English Harbour is blocked up, Lieut. Jenking, commanding her Majesty's brigantine *Griffin*, having carefully sounded the whole of the harbour, and found no change in the bed, except one spot near the wharf. Her Majesty's steamer *Dee*, and the company's steamer *Acteon*, have both passed out since.

The *Forth* was prevented touching at Fayal, in consequence of the violence of the weather. She brings twenty-two passengers, and on freight 307,697 dollars, 1867 ounces of gold, and 227 serons of cochineal. She also brings 20,000 dollars on account of the Mexican dividends.

The following are the names of the passengers by the *Forth*:—Colonel Arabin; E. Jackson, Esq., Attorney-General, Trinidad; Captain Charlewood; R.N.; Captain Wright, R.N.; Lieutenants Pretley and Futnell, 92nd Highlanders; Major and Mrs. Gossett, Mr. and Mrs. Colquhoun, Mr. Macfarlane, Monsieur Quetier, Lieutenant Stephens, 28th Regiment; Mr. Grant, Mr. Charles Hadwen, Mr. Cabot, Mr. Blake, Baron de Huzell, Mr. Buscan, Dr. Donnell, Mr. Turnbull, Mr. Green.

Captain Charlewood and Captain Wright, of the British navy, mentioned above, held commissions in the Mexican service, and have returned by the *Forth*, in compliance with orders from this country. Her Majesty's ships *Warspite* and *Pique* were at Jamaica. Her Majesty's ship *Illustrious* (flag of Sir Charles Adam), *Orestes*, Pilot, and *Tweed*, were at Barbadoes, with the Crocodile troop-ship. The troops at Jamaica were very healthy, and in the mountain cantonments.

The royal mail-steamer *Medway* had brought the Mexican mails to Bermuda on the 14th of February, and afterwards left for St. Thomas's.

The iron steamer *Montezuma*, belonging to the Mexican Government, left Vera Cruz with about 1500 troops for Yucatan on the 20th of January, accompanied by a schooner and some transports, and it was confidently expected that Campeachy would speedily surrender. The eruption of the party of Texians into Mexico, and the subsequent capture of 270 of them, after passing the river Bravo del Norte, all of whom were immediately put to death, is confirmed by this arrival. Santa Anna was at his country-seat at Mango de Clavo, and was expected to be speedily proclaimed dictator. His wife had recovered from a serious illness. Mr. Pakenham, the British minister, would quit his post by the next steamer, leaving Mr. Ward as chargé d'affaires. The new tariff was being rigidly enforced, and causing great dissatisfaction to the public.

The Earl of Elgin and family were in good health; and since the adjournment of the Assembly he had been sedulously occupied in devising arrangements for improving the discipline of the prisons.

The receipt of the conditional consent of Lord Stanley to the immigration from Africa created a great sensation in Demerara. The Court of Policy was immediately assembled, and the letters from the Colonial Secretary read, after which the guarantee of indemnity required by the home Government was voted with unanimous cordiality. This resolution is transmitted by the return mail.

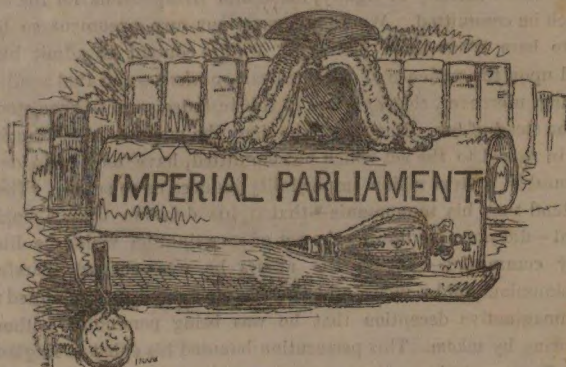
The accounts from Trinidad are very favourable, that crown colony contrasting with those under the government of local legislatures to great and manifest advantage. Emigrants continue to pour in from many of the other colonies, and the labourers appear universally well satisfied with their treatment.

The complaint is general and uniform respecting the irregularity of the arrival of the outward mails, but in this respect Demerara is still in the van.

In Jamaica, the principal topic of interest was the expected reduction of the duty on the import of foreign sugars to the mother country. From a source not named, they had learned by the last outward mail that the executive Government intended in the treaty with Brazil to propose a discriminating duty of 14s. per cwt. in favour of our own colonies, a rate which it is assumed will not be an adequate protection, except for a small portion of the most fertile districts, unless greater encouragement be given to the influx of labour from the coast of Africa. The prospect of the present year's sugar crop in Jamaica was very good, and strong efforts were making by the agricultural and scientific associations recently formed to stimulate production by introducing the most approved modes of culture, and machinery for expediting the manufacture of the staple article.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PORT-AU-PRINCE.—The schooner *Balius* arrived at Falmouth on Saturday last from Port-au-Prince, and brings intelligence that a most destructive fire broke out in the richest part of that city, on the 9th of January. About 400 houses, chiefly consisting of shops and warehouses, containing a great quantity of valuable property, were destroyed. The damage is estimated at eight or ten millions of dollars. In consequence of this terrible conflagration, many families were utterly ruined, and business was completely suspended. No lives were lost. The fire originated in the laboratory of a chemist.

BRAZIL.—We have intelligence from Maranhao, a Northern Brazilian port, to the 21st January. Much opposition had been got up, chiefly by the slaving interests, to the proposed commercial treaty with England. Our envoy had been grossly and personally insulted by the opposition journals, and the feeling which had set in would probably, by frightening ministers, delay the conclusion of the arrangement for a reduced international tariff.



## HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

Lord BROUGHAM gave notice that, unless the Lord Chancellor or the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench should bring forward a measure upon the subject of crimes committed while parties were labouring under insanity, he would feel it to be his duty to bring the subject under their lordships' consideration.—The Lord Chancellor said his attention had been directed to this subject, and he had already taken steps to acquire the requisite information, which he should communicate to the house as soon as it was obtained. He quite agreed with his noble and learned friend that the subject was one which called for consideration, and he would feel great pleasure in co-operating with him in framing some measure for legislative consideration.—Lord DENMAN felt the necessity of the matter being considered, but thought it far better that it should be taken under the care of the Government, than that it should be confined to anybody else. He could assure their lordships, that any assistance that could be given by the judges would be cheerfully afforded, and in his place, in their lordships' house, he would render all the aid in his power.—After some observations from Lord Campbell and Lord Brougham the matter dropped.—The Earl of SHAFTESBURY read the report of the select committee on the Townshend peerage, which stated that no relief could be given to the petitioners except by a bill in Parliament, and recommending that a private bill for that purpose should be introduced.—Their lordships then adjourned.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee of supply, Mr. WALTER moved for an account of the sums expended in outdoor relief to the poor during 1841 and 1842, and of work performed for such expenditure. The hon. member, however, withdrew his motion on hearing from Sir J. Graham that there were no means for giving an account of the work performed.—In reply to a question from Mr. J. A. Smith, Sir R. PEEL said, that all information respecting the value of the opium confiscated in China should be laid before the house before the matter was adjudicated upon.—The Earl of LEICESTER, as the eldest son of the Marquis of Townshend, complained of the partisan view taken by Lord Brougham of his case on Friday night in the House of Lords. It was an *ex parte* statement, and he hoped the house would suspend its judgment on the matter.—Mr. FERRAND moved that Mr. Clements, the Poor-law Commissioner, should be called to the bar to explain his conduct in being present at a meeting in Halifax, when the board of guardians passed a resolution censuring observations made by him in that house.—Sir J. Graham, in justice to the services of Mr. Clements, resisted the motion.—On a division, the motion was defeated by a majority of 195 to 6.—The Earl of LINCOLN, in reply to a question from Mr. Hume, said that the rumour of new stables being about to be erected at Claremont at an expense of thirty or forty thousand pounds was not true. Stables were about to be erected at Claremont, but not at the public expense, and the cost would be only £6000.—The house then went into committee of supply, and the remaining navy estimates were proceeded with.—The vote for naval dockyards was objected to by Mr. Hume, who moved to lessen it by the sum of £10,000. His amendment was, however, defeated by a majority of 71 to 22.—On the vote for the packet service, Dr. BOWRING drew attention to the irregularity of the voyages made by the vessels of the Royal West India Mail Steam-packet Company.—Mr. S. HERBERT said the scheme was a most gigantic and complicated one, and it was therefore not very surprising that errors of calculation should have been committed. Recently, however, a new scheme had been adopted, lessening the number of miles to be traversed, and he hoped that henceforth all grounds of complaint would be obviated.—The navy estimates having been disposed of, Captain BOLDERO brought forward the ordnance estimates, and stated that, as compared with the estimates of last year, those of the present exhibited a saving of £258,129.—The discussion of the estimates occu-



pled the remainder of the evening.—The SPEAKER read the reply of Sir Gordon Bremer to the vote of thanks presented to him by the house for his services in China, which reply was ordered to be inserted on the journals.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

Lord TEYNHAM brought under consideration the question of the Poor-law, with the view of obtaining an abrogation of that portion of it which separates man and wife in our workhouses. He contrasted the principle acted upon by our ecclesiastical and civil courts of not allowing a divorce, even *à mensa et thoro*, except on the ground of adultery or cruelty; and yet, in the face of such a law, the constant practice of the union workhouses was to divorce them practically for no other cause than poverty. Both parties were in fact imprisoned, and for an indefinite period—it may be for days and weeks, but it may also be for years, or even for life. It was to be observed, too, that the same treatment was in the workhouse applied to all; the drunkard or even the thief was treated precisely as well as the unfortunate man whom poverty had overtaken. He was not calling upon their lordships to express any opinion upon the general policy of the Poor-law; his only object was to prevent the separation of man and wife, and if their lordships were desirous of maintaining the Poor-law they ought to vote for the resolution he proposed, for by removing such a violation of all common sense and propriety from the law, its durability would be the more probable.—The Duke of WELLINGTON in the exercise of his public duty felt himself called upon to oppose the motion. The noble lord had never said one word in the way of suggestion as to the way in which his proposition could be carried out. There was no such thing as divorce in the workhouses; there was only a separation of the sexes, for in the day time the members of a family might see each other as often as they wished. Officers in the army and navy were compelled to submit to separations of greater duration from their wives and families. A new measure had for some time been under consideration with a view to ameliorate some of the hardships of the existing law, and would be certainly brought forward this session—probably before Easter. Under these circumstances he hoped their lordships would not agree to resolutions which bound them to nothing definite, and might fetter their better judgment when they came to consider the measure under the consideration of the Government. The noble duke concluded by moving, as an amendment, that the house do adjourn.—Earl STANHOPE contended that there was no analogy between the cases of officers of the army and navy when separated from their families, and those of persons entering a workhouse, for the officers might refuse to serve if they disliked to be separated from their wives and families.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said he might take the case of the seamen, which was quite in point.—Earl STANHOPE then proceeded to condemn the existing poor laws, and quoted the opinion of Mr. Pitt, who had made it his boast that he had steered the vessel of the state through the most fearful storm that ever had assailed it, by attending to the feeding and to the comforts of the people.—After some observations from Lords Lyttelton and Colchester the amendment of the Duke of Wellington was carried without a division.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

Mr. Boyd took his seat for Coleraine.—Several private bills were advanced.—Lord PALMERSTON postponed his motion for papers respecting the United States' Treaty to Tuesday week.—Mr. FERRAND gave notice to move, on Thursday, for returns connected with the Halifax Union.—Dr. NICHOLL having said that he could not postpone the second reading of the Ecclesiastical Courts' Bill, which stands for Friday, Mr. C. BULLER declared his intention of offering to its progress every interruption the forms of the house would allow.—Mr. GLADSTONE, in reply to Dr. Bowring, said the Government had no intention of altering the import duties on British manufactured goods in the Isle of Man.—Sir R. PEEL, in answer to a question from Mr. Mackinnon, on the subject of the plea of insanity, stated that at this particular juncture the utmost caution and deliberation were requisite before any measure, altering the law as it at present stands, would be introduced.—The Lord Steward delivered the following message from her Majesty in answer to the address on education:—"I have received your loyal and dutiful address. The attention of my Government had been previously directed to the moral and religious education of the working classes of my people. The assurance of your cordial co-operation confirms me in the hope that this blessing may be realised by Legislative enactments."—Mr. F. MAULE moved for a committee to take into consideration the petition presented to the house by the commission of the General Assembly. The petition complained of two distinct grievances. First, that an infringement had been made on the constitution of the Ecclesiastical Courts of Scotland, of which the General Assembly was the head, by the invasion of their rights and privileges by the Civil Courts. The second was the grievance of patronage, which was not new, but which had been constantly, from time to time, agitated. The hon. gentleman having entered at great length upon the subject, and detailed the numerous circumstances relating to it, concluded by asking for the committee, before which, if granted, he would be ready to propose definite measures for the purpose of settling the question.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought the dominant party of the Church of Scotland were deeply responsible for the course they had taken, and for the length to which they had carried the matter. The pretence set up by the church, in bold defiance of the courts of law, was equally untenable in law and argument. While the Government saw a prospect of removing the doubts and difficulties that surrounded the question, and of confirming the just limits of the rights of the church and people by any legislation, they were not indisposed to interfere; but, after the protest of the General Assembly, and the advice to her Majesty to abolish patronage, it became evident that no legislation could be satisfactory. The Government were anxious to give the church all the power that belonged to it, as fixed by law; but, when it set up pretensions co-ordinate with the courts of law, it was not possible for any Government to support it in such a claim. The right hon. gentleman opposed the motion.—Mr. RUTHERFORD dwelt at some length on the evils resulting from the conflict between the Church of Scotland and the civil power, and supported the motion. He called upon the house to interfere and avert the consequences which might ensue from the breaking up of so valuable and popular an institution as the Church of Scotland.—Mr. COLQUHOUN stated an instance in which a pious, learned, and popular preacher had been set aside by the Veto Act, by seven out of ten communicants. He appealed to the clergy of the Church of Scotland to rest satisfied with the immense influence which resulted to them from having in their hands the education of the people, and not to raise a question which was uncertain in its results to themselves, which was productive of the worst consequences to the people, and the principles of which the House of Commons could never sanction.—Mr. P. M. STEWART charged Mr. Colquhoun with apostasy from opinions formerly delivered in a speech addressed to the electors of Kilmarnock, which speech the hon. member (Mr. Stewart) quoted, to the great amusement of the house. He contended that there was a marked distinction between the Church of England and that of Scotland. There was a distinction in the mode in which the Reformation in each country was effected, and that distinction led to one which prevailed to this hour. In England the Reformation was effected by the Monarch, against the wish of the people, while in Scotland the Reformation was effected by the people, in opposition to the Monarch. The consequence has been that the Church of England is monarchical, while the Church of Scotland is republican. The honourable gentleman then supported at great length the independent jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland.—Mr. C. BRUCE moved the adjournment of the debate, which was immediately agreed to.—Sir J. GRAHAM then brought in a bill for regulating the employment of children and young persons in factories, and for the better education of children in factory districts.—Lord ASHLEY expressed his concurrence to the greater part of the bill, but hoped some further restrictions on the hours of labour would be adopted by the Government; if not he should certainly, when the proper time came, move an amendment to that effect.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—WEDNESDAY.

On Wednesday, the House of Lords did not sit.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

A new writ was issued for Tavistock.—In reply to Mr. Blackstone, Mr. GLADSTONE stated that 150 quarters of wheat had been imported last week from Wolgast, at a duty of 20s. a quarter, the remainder of the cargo, 1600 quarters, still remaining in warehouse.—Mr. Hutt moved the second reading of the Foreigners Naturalisation Bill.—Sir J. GRAHAM thought that Mr. Hutt had failed in demonstrating that any practical inconvenience had arisen from the present state of the law, and he believed that the law afforded every reasonable facility to foreigners to obtain every privilege to which they could fairly lay claim. The only privileges from which foreigners were excluded were those of sitting in Parliament and at the Council. It was only reasonable that our Legislature should be composed of British subjects, and he should, therefore, oppose the motion. The right hon. gentleman moved that the bill be read that day three months.—This amendment was carried without a division.—The Doers' Cart Bill was read a second time.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Fox Maule's motion for a committee to consider the petition of the commission of the General Assembly of Scotland was resumed.—Mr. C. BRUCE opposed the motion, because, if the claims of the Church of Scotland were granted, the evils at present existing would be aggravated, the ancient purity of the church would be injured, and the interests of true religion would suffer.—Sir G. GREY was prepared to give his vote for going into the committee, and to follow that up by legislative measures, though he did not agree entirely in the propositions of Mr. F. MAULE. To any resolution sanctioning the principle of non-interference, as established by the Veto Act, he would give his hearty consent. He would also concur in a motion for an address to the crown to grant its consent to the introduction of a bill. He felt, however, great difficulty as to the exclusive jurisdiction of the church in ecclesiastical matters; but, in the state of things which had arisen, he thought the house ought not to refuse to entertain the question.—Mr. S. WORTLEY dissented entirely from the motion. He never would consent to the house going into committee to consider a petition praying for the alteration, if not the total abolition, of patronage in the Church of Scotland.—Sir A. L. HAY assured the house, as the advocate of neither party, that if they refused this committee, and checked for ever legislation on this important subject, they would be doing a lasting injustice and a fatal injury to the people of Scotland.—Mr. A. COCHRANE thought it a sad spectacle to see the child of the law set itself up against the law—to see that body which was the creature of the state place itself in hostility to it. He hoped that the Government would adopt some measure which would have the effect of gaining the approbation of both parties. Nothing could

be worse than the present uncertainty, but if the concessions asked were made, a most serious injury would be inflicted on the church itself.—Lord J. RUSSELL contemplated with the utmost anxiety so great a calamity as the secession of the clergy of the Church of Scotland hanging over a large portion of the people of this empire. The clergy had given the strongest proofs of their sincerity and steadfastness in the conscientious feelings they entertained. With every desire, however, to effect a settlement of the disputes unhappily existing, he could not vote for going into this committee, because he could see no advantage that could result from the adoption of any mere abstract resolution. Neither could he assent to the claims which had been put forth by the Church of Scotland. He hoped that, while disposing of this motion, no declaration would be made by the Government which would preclude them from attempting hereafter some amicable arrangement by legislative means, should a favourable opportunity for so doing offer itself.—Mr. A. CAMPBELL had heard it asserted that the pretensions of the Church of Scotland should be extinguished; but he would tell the house that the principles of civil and religious liberty would never be extinguished in Scotland. He supported the motion.—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL entered into an able exposition of the statutes on which the Church of Scotland was established and regulated, and maintained that the principle of patronage was clearly acknowledged and recognised by them. It was undeniable that the church was attempting to act in defiance of the statutes on which it was founded, and, were the house to acquiesce in the claims made by the church, they would be overruling the supremacy of the law. The General Assembly ought to have paid obedience to the law, as pronounced by the highest tribunal in the kingdom. The effect of the resolution proposed would be to put on record the opinion of the house as being that the statute of Anne was not binding, and that patronage in Scotland should be abolished. To these principles he could not assent, and therefore he should be obliged to vote against the motion.—Sir R. PEEL felt the full importance of this subject, and was well aware of the magnitude of the evil which threatened Scotland from the secession of the ministers of its Established Church. A state of things never contemplated by law had arisen, a Church established by statutes at variance with the courts by which those statutes were interpreted. Two proposals had been made—one that patronage should be abolished, and the other that a definition should be attempted, by legislation, of ecclesiastical and spiritual power. He had the greatest doubt of the policy of abolishing patronage, and he could not admit the propriety of attempting to define the boundaries of civil and ecclesiastical authority. He refused to go into committee, because he did not think there was any probability of his agreeing in the views which would be there propounded by Mr. Maule, and not because, if he saw any prospect of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties that surrounded the question, he was not willing to legislate. A settlement might certainly be effected consistently with the privileges and rights of the Church of Scotland, but that could hardly be done if the present demands of that church were insisted on.—Mr. F. MAULE replied, and the house divided, when the numbers were—For the motion, 76; against it, 211; majority, 135.—The Punishment of Death Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir R. Peel laid on the table papers relating to the treaty with the United States of America.—Adjourned at two o'clock.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—Lord ABERDEEN, in answer to a question from the Earl of Clarendon, said that the treaty of commerce, properly so called, between this country and Portugal, was signed so long ago as the month of July last. By one article of that treaty the two Governments agreed to revise their tariffs, with the object of making them mutually beneficial. That negotiation had terminated, as the noble lord stated, as there did not appear to be any prospect of coming to any satisfactory understanding with the Portuguese Government. Fresh proposals had now been made by the Portuguese Government, certainly going considerably in advance of the views of her Majesty's Government, but to what extent he was unable at this moment to decide; the proposal had only arrived yesterday, and, till he had had an opportunity of consulting with his noble friend the President of the Board of Trade, and the matter had been maturely considered, he should not feel justified in giving a decided answer.—The Marquis of Clanricarde presented a petition from the London Missionary Society, praying the house to take measures to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings as those of the present Governor-General of India, in ostentatiously restoring a pagan temple.—The petition having been read by the clerk at the table, the Marquis of CLANRICARDE rose to move a resolution condemnatory of the Governor-General's proclamation on the subject of the gates of the Temple of Somnath. The noble marquis said the Governor-General had no right to tell the people of India that his predecessor in office had acted unwisely and imperiously towards them. With regard to the gates of Somnath, the conduct of the Governor-General was calculated to excite the jealousy of the Mahomedan troops in the service of the East India Company, inasmuch as it encouraged the Hindoo worship, one of the most horrible and abominable idolatries of India.—The Duke of WELLINGTON defended the policy of Lord Ellenborough, and in doing so took an opportunity of condemning that of the late Government. He contended that the gates of Somnath were a mere military trophy, and were altogether divested of anything like religious attributes. The noble duke concluded by calling on the house to reject the motion.—Lord COLCHESTER opposed the motion, as did also the Bishops of LLANDAFF and CHICHESTER.—The Bishop of NORWICH would vote for the motion.—The Earl of CLARENDON acquiesced in Lord Ellenborough's conduct, but his conduct would have the effect of encouraging those evils.—Lord FITZGERALD (President of the Board of Control) opposed the motion, as did also Lord BROUGHAM, who vindicated the religious character of Lord Ellenborough, and defended him from the charges so industriously propagated against him.—The Marquis of Lansdowne supported the motion; after which the house divided, when there appeared—For the motion, 25; against it, 83; majority, 58.—Their lordships then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.—Several private bills were introduced, and read a first time.—The Northern and Eastern Railway Bill was brought in and read a first time; also the Dean Forests Railway Bill.—Sir G. Grey and Mr. Hindley presented petitions from different places and societies complaining of the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough.—Mr. Vernon Smith, after presenting four petitions of a similar nature, proceeded, pursuant to notice, to submit his resolution to the house with respect to the proclamation of Lord Ellenborough, and which was similar to that moved in the House of Lords by the Earl of Clarendon. The hon. gentleman contended that Lord Ellenborough's proclamation was in the highest degree impolitic, and tended to encourage idolatry in British India.—Mr. MACAULAY addressed the House at considerable length in condemnation of Lord Ellenborough, who, he said, had disobeyed the instructions sent out with him to preserve a strict neutrality.—Mr. HOGG opposed the motion, as did also Mr. ESCOTT.—Mr. HUME thought that Lord Ellenborough ought to be immediately recalled, not on account of a single error, but because of his whole proceedings.—Mr. C. WYNN opposed the motion.—Mr. PLUMPTRE condemned the conduct of Lord Ellenborough as indiscreet, and would vote for the motion.—Sir GEORGE GREY supported the motion, which was opposed in a spirited speech by Lord STANLEY, who said that the motion was brought forward for party purposes. Lord PALMERSTON attacked the conduct of Lord Ellenborough, and supported the motion.—Sir R. Peel opposed the motion, and Lord John Russell wound up the debate by an energetic appeal in its favour.—The house then divided, when there appeared—

For the motion	137
Against it	242
Majority	105

The house then adjourned.

#### HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

Their lordships met at five o'clock.—Lord Beauchamp presented a petition praying for additional church accommodation.—The Bishop of Chichester presented petitions against the union of the Sees of St. Asaph and Bangor.—On the motion of the Earl of Roseberry, a copy of her Majesty's warrant, appointing the Poor-law Commission in Scotland, was ordered.—Lord Brougham presented a petition from an individual named Entz, complaining of the oppressive and exclusive character of the alien law.—Lord CAMPBELL bore testimony to the defective state of the naturalisation laws.—The Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition complaining of the late proclamation of the Governor-General of India touching the gates of Somnath.—The Justice of the Peace (Ireland) Bill passed through committee.—Lord Wharcliffe laid on the table a report from the committee which had been appointed to inquire into the progress of the new houses of Parliament. The noble lord obtained leave to report from time to time.—On the motion of Lord Montagu, a return of certain imports of the precious metals was ordered.—The Earl of Bandon presented a petition praying that the medical charities of Ireland may not be placed under the Poor-law Commissioners.—Adjourned at half-past five.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

The Speaker entered the house at the usual time, but there being only 34 members present at four o'clock, the right hon. gentleman adjourned the house.

THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE QUEEN AND THE PRIME MINISTER.—On Thursday evening last one of the passengers who arrived in London by the steamboat *Gazelle*, from Hull, was taken into custody by the police on the charge of Captain Hyatt, in consequence of certain threats which he had indulged in during the voyage against the Queen and Sir R. Peel. He was ordered to be brought up before the Lord Mayor on Friday morning.

#### BRITISH GUIANA.

The following intelligence, having reference to British Guiana, arrived by the Demerara papers which came to hand on Tuesday last. It may appropriately precede our engravings and account of that colony:—

The Demerara papers, in noticing the return of the Chevalier Schomburgk from his expedition to define the boundary between the British and Brazilian territories, afford some particulars of the researches made by that gentleman and his companions. They

had been absent about 13 months, having left Georgetown for the interior in December, 1841. The party proceeded direct to Pirara, whence they directed their course to the river Takutu, which they traced to its source. It appears M. Schomburgk regards this stream as the true line of boundary of the two countries, inasmuch as it forms a natural separation between them. He describes it as running through an extensive savannah, sluggish in its course, and so shallow that they were obliged to abandon the corials, and prosecute their course along the banks. Its course he states to be nearly parallel with the Rupununi, till it reaches the parallel of Pirara, where it branches off to join the Rio Branca, while the Rupununi tends to the Essequibo. In this river M. Schomburgk discovered some trifling quantities of gold-dust. Three months were occupied in making this survey, when the party returned to Pirara, where they remained for about the same period, waiting the arrival of provisions and the setting in of the dry season. In September last the party again set out to explore the south-western boundary, and ascended the Cotinga river to its source at Roraima, a spot which M. Schomburgk had before visited in 1839, having then reached it by a different route. Here he discovered the sandstone hills, extending for about 10 miles in a westerly direction, and which rise abruptly, and in some instances quite perpendicularly, to the height of about 7000 feet above the level of the sea. The temperature at the base of this natural wall a little before sunrise was not above 51 or 51½ degrees. Another agreeable evidence was furnished of the temperate nature of the climate here by the abundance of blackberries and other wild fruits. The inhabitants of this region are Arecuna Indians, a collateral tribe of the Macousi, the language of the two bearing the same similarity to each other as Spanish does to the Portuguese. M. Schomburgk represents them as a strong and well-made race of beings, and of a warlike disposition. At this point the party separated. M. Schomburgk's brother and Messrs. Goodall and Frere returned to Pirara, while the chevalier, attended by three canoe-men and some Indians, struck across the country, traversing the savannahs and forests, to reach the Cuyuni. In this journey our traveller informs us he fell in with several new botanical specimens. He also saw some hundreds of acres of plantains growing wild, and so luxuriantly that he represents some of the trees as being as thick as a man's body, and growing to the height of 40 and 50 feet. Suckers from these plantain-trees M. Schomburgk had brought to Georgetown with him, expressing a wish that they should be cultivated, he being confident that the disease which so affects a large portion of the plantain on almost every estate where it is grown has never yet tainted these wild fields.

Guiana, or Guyana, formerly comprehended the north-eastern portion of South America, extending from the banks of the river Orinoco southward to those of the Amazon river. More than five sixths of this country are, however, now appropriated by Venezuela and Brazil, and form Spanish and Portuguese Guiana; whilst the remaining sixth comprehends the English, Dutch, and French settlements, and may, probably, cover a surface of about 100,000 square miles, or double that of England and Wales.

British Guiana, the most westerly and extensive of these settlements, participates largely in the character of a West India colony. It comprehends the countries extending from the Courantien river westward to the Orinoco, and from the sea-coast to the sources of the rivers Essequibo and Courantien; an area of, probably, 50,000 square miles. The English settled here in 1634, but in 1667 gave their possessions up to the Dutch, who restored them to the British by the treaty of 1814. Previous to 1831, the country was divided into three colonies, Essequibo, Demerara, and Berbice, upon rivers of those names; but in that year they were united under one government, and called British Guiana.

There are six tribes of natives, besides several Carib tribes, some of whom are said to be cannibals. The Europeans are mostly descendants of Dutch settlers, but some are descended from Englishmen and Frenchmen. Three natives were brought to England in 1839 by Mr. Schomburgk, and were exhibited in Regent-street for several months. They were a Warrow, a Macusi, and a Paravilano, and formed part of Mr. Schomburgk's boat's crew during the last of his three expeditions into the interior of Guiana. The natives generally are much more civilised than the aboriginal tribes who inhabit the adjacent countries. They cultivate Indian corn, cassava, and some other roots, but are still attached to a wandering life. The Arawaks visit the British settlements, where they cut wood for daily wages, and are preferred to the negroes as steady labourers. Some of the tribes are almost as fair as Spaniards or Italians, while those who live near the sea-coast are of a very dark brown, sometimes resembling the yellow-skinned negroes. But the straight, strong, black hair, small features, and well-proportioned limbs, always distinguish the Indian from the African.

British Guiana is popularly known as Sir Walter Raleigh's "El Dorado." The territory is, however, low, flat, alluvial, and in many parts swampy; and the greater portion, when it came into the possession of Britain, was covered with dense and almost impenetrable forests. Since that time, a prodigious improvement has taken place. British industry has cut down the woods, and, availing itself of the natural fertility of the soil, has rendered this one of the most productive regions of the New World. Demerara ranks, as to West India produce, second only to Jamaica; its rum is inferior only to hers; and the coffee of Berbice ranks above that of any of the islands. As the first crop fully pays the original cost of em-banking and cultivating the soil, the tilled land in Guiana is rapidly increasing. Extensive savannahs afford good pasture, but the surface is mostly covered with trees and shrubs, and vast ferns, and fit for the growth of every kind of grain, and tropical product. The mountains rise from 1000 to 4000 feet, forming the land into great terraces. Of the Guiana rivers, the largest, the Essequibo, traverses nearly the middle of British Guiana; it is varied with cataracts and rapids, and its banks richly wooded, and fringed with luxuriant vegetation. The seasons are two dry, and two rainy. The heat is not so great as might be supposed, from the position of the country near the equator, and the lowness of the coast: the thermometer, even in summer, seldom rises above 90 deg., and the climate is more healthy than that of most places in the West Indies, whilst hurricanes, so destructive in the latter country, are unknown here. Few countries can be compared with British Guiana for vigour and luxuriance of vegetation: its stupendous trees produce excellent timber, dye-wood, or fruits: three crops of Indian corn and two of rice are sometimes obtained in one year. The chief roots are cassava, yams, sweet potatoes, and arrow-root; and the fruits, banana, pine-apples, and the cocoa-nut: the latter grows wild, as well as the arnotto and castor-oil tree. The sugar plantations are scarcely inferior in extent to those in Barbadoes or Jamaica; coffee and cotton are much cultivated, and some spices have been introduced. Of the flora may be mentioned, the magnificent water-lily, *Victoria Regia*, the largest flower in the world, discovered by Schomburgk, in 1837, and named after our beloved Queen. The domestic animals are the same as in England. Among the ferocious animals are the jaguar and cougar; the armadillo, agouti, ant-bear, sloth, and various monkeys and lizards are found here. The alligator and sea-cow are met with in the large rivers; the bats are twice the size of those in England; the snakes, including the boa constrictor, are numerous; the birds are of brilliant plumage, as parrots, macaws, humming-birds, flamingoes, &c.; some of the fresh-water fish are 15 feet long; and there are swarms of scorpions, centipedes, termites, &c.

Colonization has already advanced considerably in British Guiana. The residence of the governor is in Georgetown, formerly called Stabroek (pronounced brook), on the Demerara river. The houses are of wood, seldom above two stories high, and shaded by colonnaded por-ticoes and balconies, and roofs of red wood, resembling mahogany; and Venetian blinds, or jalousies, are used instead of glass windows. The wide streets are traversed by canals, and the roads are like wharfs, strewn with casks and bales. A well-appointed shop is shown in the engraving. The town contains about 10,000 inhabitants, of whom more than half are negroes, and some of considerable wealth. New Amsterdam, the capital of Berbice, extends about a mile and a half along the river Berbice, and each house has an allotment of a quarter of an acre, insulated by trenches; and the government-house, of brick in the European style, is one of the finest





VIEW IN BRITISH GUIANA.

buildings in British Guiana. There are also a small church and a free-school. A newspaper is printed here: thus, in the *Berbice Gazette*, received last month, we read of an execution, on July 18, of a native bravo for murder, at which 4000 persons were present. A

beautiful parapeted road, 60 feet broad, runs along the shore to Demerara.

The governor-general and commander-in-chief of the colony include in the same government the islands of St. Lucia and Trinidad;



MAP OF BRITISH GUIANA.

but the lieutenant-governor is the executive. Besides a legislative council, chief justices, and judges, there are six "protectors of Indians" and sixteen special justices to watch over the execution of the slave emancipation law of 1834 on behalf of the apprenticed population; and the "compensation" paid was nearly a quarter of

the twenty millions awarded by Parliament. The coins current in the colony are British half-crowns, shillings, and sixpenny pieces, besides colonial moneys of guilders, dollars, &c.; but there are no gold or copper coins in circulation. Accounts are kept in Dutch currency of guilders and stivers.



A SHOP IN BRITISH GUIANA.



HIGHLAND DRESS.

Having in a former number given our readers a general description of the Highland dress and arms, we proceed to give them a more particular account of their fashions and peculiarities.

Almost one hundred years have elapsed since the Highlanders have had opportunity for such an imposing display in their native habiliments as on the late auspicious visit of her Majesty to her Scottish dominions; an occasion which formed a delightful contrast to the hostile gatherings of the '45. Assuredly, while so harsh a law against the dress remained in force, the manufacture of tartan being prohibited, and its use visited with the pains of felony, as a bond of rebellious confederation, it could not have been dreamt that it would ever become so popular, and that it should be considered worthy of adoption by the illustrious of this and other lands, and that the manners of a people should add to the royal pleasures, and their distinctive raiment meet the taste of a family whose right to the sovereignty was so strenuously opposed by the immediate ancestors of that people. This is the age of change, but all changes are not improvements, although, in matters immaterial to public or private advantage, innovations may take place without affording any substantial reason for objection.

National associations lead natives of Scotland not residing in the country to wear the time-honoured garb of their fathers. At home it is in keeping with their loved Caledonia, and abroad it serves as a passport for a Scot, and cherishes the warmth of attachment to the land of his birth. The celebrity which it has acquired from the military renown of the Highland troops, from the writings of the historian and fascinating productions of the novelist, with its own picturesque effect on the heath and in the hall, has induced others to honour the country by assuming it as an occasional fancy costume; and in this way deviations from correctness in dress, and rectitude of equipment, have arisen, whilst little positive authority was to be found for guidance in this long-dishonoured costume. It is very desirable, however, that it should be preserved from inappropriate and unbecoming variation inconsistent with its fitness and utility, its best and characteristic effect arising from its primitive simplicity. Attention to cut and colour, material, and mode of arrangement, being the very ground of that respect in which the *Eididh Gaelach* is held, as the original attire of "a peculiar people;" it is an eye-sore to those who are *au fait* in the mystery of its formation to witness the frequent incongruities which are exhibited, rendering a manly and graceful garb ridiculous, and sometimes even offensive to delicacy; and this is the more to be regretted as the recent progress of her Majesty in the Highlands may serve to perpetuate these inconsisten-



cies. A change in manners would, in some points, render a departure from the strictness of antique observance of little importance, but an abandonment of old use and wont is intolerable to a Celt of the genuine breed. "Cheapside Highlanders" may figure as fancy may lead them, in a bal-costume, or masquerade, but innovations will not be quietly permitted by those whose virtue it is to abide by the practice of their venerated ancestry. The Highland costume has, moreover, borne the test of age, as being found admirably suited to the people, their country, and their occupations; in fact, it may be considered, insusceptible of further improvement than the substitution of velvet or fine broad cloth instead of the native cath dath (ca da'), and the enrichment of ornament. It is not meant to make objection to the taste evinced in the beautiful patterns from the northern looms; quite the contrary. It is of no consequence whether manufacturers call a successful pattern the Prince Albert, Victoria, or Peel; but our opinion respecting sundry novelties in "tartan heraldry," recently propounded in patterns of clan tartans, such as were never before seen or heard of, is very different. It is a manifest absurdity to wear the sword-belt over the plaid, but a dandy Highlander would never, of course, permit the richly chased buckles, pointings, and nondescript ornaments to be hid by the breacan, neither would he exchange his waving ostrich plumes for the strait unbending ones of the eagle. Beautiful as these foreign feathers are in the military it is a strange impropriety to place them in the bonnet of a Highland soldier. Mounting, or "cocking," a bonnet is a practice of very modern adoption; and that which has very unaccountably obtained the name of a Glengarry, being in no way peculiar to that district, is a recent fashion of trimming it, and is a specimen, in our opinion, of bad taste. The oldest form of it is that worn on Donside and the Highlands of Banffshire, No. 1. and in that shape it is not an unpleasing variety; but the other, when stuck on the top of a stalwart Highlander's cranium, is a most ridiculous "pendicle," and our taste must be wrong, if artists can reckon it in any way characteristic or becoming. At Preston-pans and Culloden the Highlanders pulled their bonnets down on their brows before rushing to the attack. There were no Glengarrys there; these scrags look as if a slight breeze would blow them from the apex on which they are stuck so awkwardly; and an old Highlander would have spurned a shape which offered no protection to the face from sun and rain. The modern Turkish head-piece is superior to it. The flat bonnet, moderately broad, was the only sort worn by the Gaël of former days.

The Earl of Aberdeen arrived on Saturday on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, at Stanmore Priory, accompanied by Lord C. Hamilton, who reached Argyll House on Thursday evening from Vienna.

THE LATE EARL OF ATHLONE.—The mortal remains of the Earl of Athlone passed through the metropolis on Monday last for Holland, from Bath. The interment is to take place in the family mausoleum in the neighbourhood of Amerongen Castle, Utrecht. The Hon. Captain Frederick Villiers, and Colonel H. Bentinck have left for the Continent to attend the funeral obsequies.



## FINE ARTS.



THE BLIND BOY AT ONE OF HIS PRANKS.

## THE EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTION.

The authority of precedents has exercised a most injurious sway over the minds of artists. The ancients have been followed to the neglect of nature, and the individual excellences of modern academicians have been servilely copied and repeated, to the manifest detriment of original observation, and that special manual dexterity by which its conceptions are portrayed. We are opposed to this "finality" system of art. Great works, whether of the ancient or modern schools, are to be studied for the purpose of discovering the principles on which their authors proceeded, and not, as is so generally the case, with a view of acquiring the style of practice which, in accordance with their own particular constitution of mind, they were led to adopt. Nature is the guide, her imitators are but models. Like the stars of heaven, luminous in themselves, but giving no light to the mariner who shapes his course by their respective altitudes, they should be attentively observed, but not followed. The artist's course should be his own. The Greeks had no precedents for their first-born divinities.

Those dead, but sceptred sovereigns, who still rule  
Our spirits from their urns.

The Venetians had no works of mortal harmony from whence they mingled colours for all time; the Gothic architects of the middle ages had no scholastic formulæ for the tight confinement of their genius in the erection of those glorious temples which it is the labour of this day to restore rather than to emulate. They were men untrammelled by authority, who busied themselves with the fitness of things, and, like Hogarth, Reynolds, and Wilkie, stamped the impress of their own minds, the aspect of their own age, upon their works. But what do we see in the present day? a host of imitators. The present curse of art, that which blights and paralyses native genius, is *imitation*. Wilkie invents a style,—a host follow him; he changes it,—the fashion of the multitude alters; he changes it again, he becomes dashing, spirited, historical—and his echoes are straightway the same. Does Turner pour out the sun-light of Italy upon his canvass, immediately the landscapes of England become effulgent with his selling atmospheres. Has Lawrence become "sweet" in faces, careless in hands, negligent in apparel, every needy portrait-painter in the land becomes Lawrence-like. An Ionian elegance is made to sit upon the clumsiest shoulders, and pervade the grossest features. Are particular subjects in vogue, scenes from "Twelfth Night," "Devil upon Two Sticks," "Don Quixote," why no one thinks of painting anything else. The sources of history seem to be dried up, and a wretched mannerism both of choice and style universally prevails. Now this is the very destruction of art; and it is one only which common sense can be expected to correct. Meantime, our exhibitions continue to give lamentable proof of the extent and virulence of the plague; repetition upon repetition succeed each other like the shadowy kings in Macbeth, each one resembling his predecessor, till, as Sir R. Westmacott has recently observed, "art returns as it were upon itself, and losing all its life and energy, becomes vapid and imbecile."

But "there is hope in Britain concerning this thing," the sin is one of fashion, not of nature. Our history is rich in incident, picturesque in costume, noble in sentiment; our native land presents a surface of glorious variety, rocks and hills, vales and pasture. Our domestic life, our court pageants, our legislative exhibitions, abound with material for the employment of the very highest genius. The national mind is powerful, observant, imaginative, and capable of grasping the mightiest conceptions, or of executing the nicest details. All that is needed, is, that our young men should go forth in the broad world and think and act, as Chaucer and Shakspeare and Barry did, for themselves. Nothing, it is said, can come of nothing; and as every mind has an individuality of its own, and can by no means become identical in its feelings with another, it follows that he who merely imitates or copies the style of a master draws, as it were, upon mere vacuity. In Scripture language, he sows to the wind and reaps confusion. Let the example of the shepherd-boy, afterwards the celebrated mechanical philosopher Ferguson, who always drew from nature in preference to copies, because she was so "powerful," so "distinct," so "easy to copy;" let his example be followed, and with even Raffaele, Claude, or Ostade before us, we should have no fear of the result being otherwise than honourable for British art.

We have been led to make these remarks by the impressions we have received from a general survey of the works presented to the public in the exhibition of modern paintings at the British Institution. There are four hundred and thirty-one pictures; and the enormous number of upwards of four hundred and sixty are said to have been returned by the directors from want of room. Of this multitude of pictures it becomes us to speak with respect; for we are not disposed, with many critics, and the majority of visitors, to "trip it lightly," and despatch so interesting a sight as that which some three hundred men have done their best to furnish, with the flippant condemnation—"nothing worth looking at"—"shocking bad exhibition"—"nothing new," or worse. The pictures this year present, as a whole, no improvement and little variation on the established "sorts" of previous years. The older artists have repeated their ancient themes and recapitulated themselves, with their accustomed skill and epic peculiarities; but as these are well known to the public we shall not, at the present moment, as illustrators of London "News," indulge in any commentaries on their share of the catalogue. The younger men, however, claim an extended notice, and in some cases our hearty praise. Invention, founded upon original observation, and expressed in new and suitable methods of execution, are apparent in many of their works. The first of these performances in point of merit is No. 114, J. Goodall's "Rustic Music, Brittany." It represents the exterior of one of the picturesque cottages of the province, with its usual many-coloured accompaniments of lace-makers, knitters, grandams, and rejoicing children. Before these busy *pay-sannes* a couple of itinerant musicians are performing a pantomimic dance to the merry thumps of a tambourine and the whizz-whizz of a hurdy-gurdy. This is the simple subject: it could hardly be less



TAMBOURINE-BOY.

simple, yet is it the most striking, beautiful, and, in every respect, perfect work of the exhibition. The figures are conceived with characteristic truth, their actions natural, and their drawing free and powerful: the boy who beats the tambourine is a poetical representation of rustic merriment; and the expression of the half Norman woman, who, as she knits, eyes askance his jolly pantomime, is so felicitously rendered as to demand our unqualified admiration.



NORMAN WOMAN'S HEAD.

The treatment of the picture is in a style of corresponding excellence. The colouring is rich, but chaste and nicely discriminated; and the touch throughout is broad, firm, and in everything indicative of a hand familiar with all the mechanical resources of its art, and capable, therefore, of generalizing the details of its subject and harmonizing its component masses. Mr. Goodall is, we are told, only three-and-twenty years of years of age. We give him joy of the future, for in this, his first great work, he has exhibited



ARABIAN GIPSY-WOMAN'S TOILET.



strong apprehension of human character, with much of the depth, the clearness, and refinement of Wilkie.

Another work of great power, but placed most ungenerously in the second tier, is No. 246, Mr. Gilbert's "Education of Gil Blas." This artist is remarkable for the dramatic force of his compositions, the emphatic vigour of his chiaroscuro, the massive richness of his colouring, and an easy prodigal style of drawing which seems to play with the ordinary severities of the pencil. This picture is remarkably suggestive of these elements of a great painter; and we should be glad to see them devoted to some nobler subject than the self-willed boy of Oviedo.

A third picture of present excellence and glorious promise is No. 128, "The Blind Boy at One of his Pranks," J. P. Phillip.

When Love came first to earth, the Spring  
Spread rose-beds to receive him.

But according to our painter it was a love-lorn swain who sent him on his first voyage. In this picture, which by permission we have engraved, "the gallant boy, who loves all times and seasons," is seen floating in his bed of roses down the gladsome current of a stream, till, like a second Moses, he is by "an undesigned coincidence" stopped in his career by a fair maiden, who, coming to the water-side, plucks the charmed flowers from the river's bosom, and planting them in her own, becomes an easy victim of the insidious foe. The drawing is graceful and the sentiment elevated. The figure of the urchin boy is nearly equal in conception to Sir Joshua's "Puck."

A fourth great work by a young man, and one with which we shall conclude our present illustrations, is No. 12, "The Toilet," by W. Fisher. In this picture we are presented with the portraiture of an Arabian gipsy-woman:—

For dance, and love, and gipsy wile,  
Pride of the dusky band!

She is in the act of dressing her profuse ringlets during a fit of abstraction. The artist is a person of great classic attainments, and apparently disposed to adopt the strength rather than the elegancies of poetic fancy for the special occupation of his genius. This picture is moulded in the spirit of Guido's principal works, of which we should guess him to be a great admirer; and its execution has all the broad and plastic freedom of Horace Vernet, without his hard "hatchetty" tone and inharmonious colours.

We have thus discharged a duty which we feel we owe to the British Arts, and shall return to the subject in a future number.

#### CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, March 12.—Second Sunday in Lent.  
MONDAY, 13.—  
TUESDAY, 14.—Admiral Byng shot, 1750.  
WEDNESDAY, 15.—Cornwallis's victory, 1792.  
THURSDAY, 16.—King of Sweden murdered.  
FRIDAY, 17.—St. Patrick's Day.  
SATURDAY, 18.—Edward King of West Saxons.

#### SUPPLEMENT.

On SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1843, to the

**ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,**  
with TWENTY EXTRA ENGRAVINGS,  
and the commencement of a NEW ROMANCE, by the Author of "Valentine Vox," "Stanley Thorn," &c. &c., of deep and absorbing interest, entitled "ENGLAND AND FRANCE; or, The Sisters;" profusely illustrated by the combined talent of Meadows, Leech, Crowquill, Hine, Gilbert, and other distinguished artists.—GRATIS!

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of March 18 will present its usual number of 30 superb Engravings, devoted to the most interesting news of the day, in addition to the 20 in the SUPPLEMENT, which will embrace the newest and most interesting subjects in the Fine Arts, making a total of FIFTY ENGRAVINGS! and will exhibit the most splendid combination of attraction ever attempted or conceived.

\*. The immense demand expected will render it necessary that immediate orders should be given to booksellers, news-agents, and postmasters.

The ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, price 6d., stamped; the SUPPLEMENT, GRATIS, also stamped; and will go together free of postage.

The First Volume of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS is now ready, richly ornamented in gold and gilt edges, price One Guinea. Office, 198, Strand.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. K. G."—We do not undertake to decide bets. Spring in this year commences on the 21st of March. "Credible" is wrong, and should be "creditable."

"Grammarians."—Both are improper.

"Mathews."—The effusion, though clever, is unsuited to our columns.

Several chess contributions shall have our attention next week.

"Chess."—A military gentleman, who writes under the signature of "Paw," is open to play any gentleman a friendly game.

"Mr. Hains," of Marine-place, Plymouth, is open to a friendly game at chess.

"M. G." Staffordshire, will find his wish anticipated.

"F. T." Huntingdon.—A reasonable quantity of wearing apparel may be taken if once worn. The French Ambassador's office for granting passports free is in Poland-street, Oxford-street.

"Philo-poeta" will find a magazine a more fitting channel for his contributions.

"G. G." Bath.—Under consideration.

"J. M."—A "ten pound" note is correct.

"A. X. Y."—Consult your clergyman.

"Mr. Matby" has our thanks. The subject shall be attended to.

"A Constant Reader" at Liverpool is very obliging.

"L. H."—The landlord is bound to pay the property-tax.

"Pater-familie."—"Honi soit," &c. Our correspondence may not look to us for the commentary.

"A Novice," who wrote us last week, will be good enough to send his address to Mr. Piercy, R. M. College, Bagshot, as we have mistaid it.

"T. W. W.'s" hints shall not be overlooked.

We have no time to attend to the investigation of the matter submitted by Mr. Butter.

All the back numbers have been reprinted, and may now be had at this office.

The price of the portfolio is four shillings.

"T. R."—The paragraph was copied from an evening paper.

"W. H."—A reference to our Parliamentary summary of Tuesday last will solve the question.

We shall have great pleasure in enforcing the views advocated in the memorial addressed to Lord Aberdeen, and signed Thomas Clarkson, a copy of which has been sent to us, when the proper occasion arrives.

"A Subscriber," Daventry, should consult his legal adviser.

"A. Nelson."—We have perused your little volume with considerable pleasure, and particularly admire the passage at page 60, where an allusion is made to the burial of the dead amidst the living.

"W. H. H."—The sonnet will appear in an early number.

"F. W. S."—Your suggestion will not escape us.

"T. F."—Apply to a respectable solicitor.

"Capt. A."—Notice the present number.

"A Subscriber from the Commencement."—We know of no work that would give the information.

"T. M. K."—The mails for Calcutta are made up monthly. The postage is twopenny. About six weeks.

"Robert," Limington.—The Bude light consists of an ordinary argand oil lamp being supplied with pure oxygen in the place of air. The hydro-oxygen, or Drummond light, consists of a combination of these two gases in combustion impinging upon a cylinder of lime. Great care is necessary in using the last combination.

"Dic Mihl."—If you have sixty or seventy pounds a year at your disposal, go to France as a student, if not, stay at home.

"John Opie," St. Agnes, Cornwall.—"London's Encyclopædia of Gardening."

"A Constant Reader."—Three shillings.

"Un Appui."—None better than the "Sun."

"R. Bretel," Sutton Woodbridge.—His suggestion is quite impracticable.

"A Constant Reader" will shortly perceive that his valuable suggestions have been acted upon. Thanks for kind wishes. We shall always be happy to hear from him.

"Orlando."—Totally blind we fear.

"Lustig."—Not admissible—too personal.

"X."—Send a specimen.

"V."—Deferred for a time.

"The Loss of the Conqueror."—Too late.

"T. W. S."—Music in our Supplement next week.

"A Subscriber."—The Hon. Rev. B. W. Noel is a brother of the Earl of Gainsborough.

"H. T."—The circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS on an average, with reprints, exceeds 40,000 per week.

"Lafranculus."—An answer next week.

"G. W."—Try Stewart, Whitechapel, Liverpool, or send six postage stamps to our office for the number.

"W. N." Manchester.—Mr. Barton, Ducie-place, Manchester, we believe has all the back numbers in stock; apply to him.

"A. B. C."—Apply to Crowquill, who drew the likeness.

"J. G. F." Dartford.—We have abandoned the first novel as announced, but by this week's paper he will observe that a romance of an unobjectionable character will be commenced in next week's Supplement, which is presented gratis.

"R. J." Cambridge.—We post an early edition on a Friday night for the country. A quarter's subscription is only 6s. 6d. when paid in advance.

The Proprietors of the ILLUSTRATED NEWS are happy to announce that they have made arrangements with a distinguished sporting writer for the supply of an original article on sporting generally—on the turf especially—to appear weekly.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In all cases when Nos. of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS happen to be deficient, or are destroyed by accident, or soiled, the same Nos. may be obtained by applying to the persons who supply the paper. It sometimes occurs that a paper does not reach its destination, in such case Subscribers should apply only to the person who receives their subscription or who sends the paper.

## THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1843.

Lord Teynham, a young nobleman who has but lately inherited the peerage, and who made his first speech on Tuesday evening in the House of Lords, deserves some congratulation upon his entry into public life, less even for the modesty and grace of his deportment, although these were conspicuous, than for the Christian spirit and high principle with which he advanced the arguments of humanity, and directed them against one of the chief cruelties of the worst legislative enactment that England has had for many a long year to deplore. We need hardly say that we allude to the New Poor-law.

The evil of this law against which his lordship levelled a just and spirited censure, attacking it with resolutions admitting its infamy and proposing its subversion, was that which legalizes the separation of parents from children—of husband from wife—that shameful and unholy human defiance of the strong injunction from Heaven, "Whom God hath joined together let no man put asunder."

This separation clause, the great and paramount cruelty of modern legislation, has been the theme of the rebuke and abhorrence of all just and virtuous minds. It elicited the warmest opposition of some of our most distinguished living Christians when it was being piloted through the Senate by the stern, uncompromising heartlessness of political economy; and when it received the powerful but wicked sanction of law, and was forced into tyrannical practice, its inhumanity and brutality became more and more apparent, and confirmed the disgust and apprehension of the deploring community. Virtuous prelates, indignant noblemen, warm, free-hearted country gentlemen, well-disposed politicians, the trembling poor, and the un-trembling press, all raised their voices against it—some with eloquence, all with sincerity—and no single opponent, without a certainty of having truth, justice, and sympathy used against him as weapons of assault. Still, however, the hard mischief worked on; and although Lord Teynham has failed to overthrow it by his excellent resolutions of Tuesday night, yet the field is still open, and we trust will never be abandoned by society until the victory of humanity is achieved. When the Poor-law question is discussed in the Commons, a good opportunity will present itself for advocating the genial cause of kindred and brotherhood in that free arena of debate. In the meanwhile public opinion cannot be too strongly recorded upon the question.

The fact is, that the separation of husbands from wives, and parents from children, under the mockery of a pretended system of shelter and relief, cannot be defended by any man who admits the claims of the domestic affections, and the value of the human heart. Its doctrine can have no tenure within the sphere of morality, and religion opposes it with most holy and emphatic voice. Such divorces of kindred must be all unnatural; and poverty is not the crime for which, even as punishments, the world can assume a right to their infliction. It is not because necessity bows man to earth that you are therefore to rob him of the partner of his love, and toil, and woe—it is not because woman is crushed in hopeless penury and destitution that you are therefore to sever her clinging offspring from her caress. Because you build up a workhouse, you are not to exclude from it the feelings which God implants in us for cultivation, which virtue honours, nature nourishes, and love endears, as if those feelings were weeds of poison in the human bosom, and were to be extirpated with impunity from their true and tender soil.

Lord Teynham did not propose a bad alternative when, in his denunciation of the foul cruelty of the working system, he said—"If your doctrine of separation is to be set up in all despite—if you cry out that your object is morality, and that a separation of the sexes is requisite to that end—then limit your severity to the legitimate demands of that morality, receive no paupers into your workhouses but the unmarried, the widowed, the orphaned, and the lone; do not break up the ties of kindred with remorseless hardship, but pour your stream of charity into the desponding bosoms of families with a natural and humane modicum of out-door relief." This is the true and generous panacea—the balming cordial for which nature cries aloud.

In another part of Lord Teynham's speech a charge of inconsistency against the sanctioners of the present law was put in the form of an appeal to those very feelings and charities for which they were individually distinguished:—"He addressed their lordships as men who had a necessary care of the character of the law, and of its exercising a uniform, wise, and righteous influence on the people at large—that kind of influence which would create no insubordination or clamour. Doubtless many of their lordships sought to make the cottages of their tenants comfortable, and gave them suitable gardens and allotments of land, and presented them with prizes at horticultural societies, and, in a word, aimed at their domestic happiness in every way. How then, when they came to this house, could they maintain the operation of this law, which ran counter to all the other acts of their daily life? How could they, as men, take their position in this house, and assent to the operation of this portion of the Poor-law? Not one of them could, as an individual, go into a poor man's cottage and put before him and his wife the alternative of starvation or going into the workhouse." This was a point from which we can find no reasonable escape. How can we sanction the operation upon a great and wholesale scale of a principle at which we should revolt and shudder were we called upon to put it into individual practice? But,

still more, if we have kindred, wives, children, shall we sanction the application of a cruelty in the families of others, which, if enforced (even without the accompanying horrors of privation and destitution) in our own would rend its branches with inconceivable anguish, and sting our bosoms with poignant and agonizing grief?

It seems, indeed, impossible to find in any corner of the human heart a fair excuse for this cruel clause of a generally bad enactment; and it is with a most earnest conviction that we are only recommending to the public a stern and bounden duty incumbent not only upon every husband and parent, but upon every man who can think and feel—that we urge all classes to bestir themselves by petition, remonstrance, and the expression of indignant opinion, to impress the Legislature with the necessity for abolishing at least this one blot upon the scutcheon of national humanity, and the purity and sympathy of the English heart.

#### THE COURT AND HAUT TON.

CLAREMONT.—The Queen and Prince Albert, the royal suite, and the household attended Divine service on Sunday at Claremont. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated. The venerable Archdeacon had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner in the evening.

MONDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert enjoyed their accustomed walk in the forenoon in Claremont Park. The Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal were taken an airing in the grounds, accompanied by Lady Lytton. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert took a carriage drive in a pony phaeton. Sir Robert, Lady, and the Misses Gardiner had the honour of joining the royal circle at dinner on Sunday.

TUESDAY.—The Queen and Prince Albert walked in Claremont Park yesterday morning. His Royal Highness Prince Albert afterwards rode out on horseback for an hour, attended by Sir Edward Bowater. In the afternoon her Majesty and Prince Albert left Claremont for a drive in an open pony carriage.

The Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Princess Royal, arrived in town at a quarter past four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Hussars, from Claremont. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton, followed in another carriage; and the Earl of Warwick, Lord in Waiting; Colonel Buckley, Groom in Waiting; and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert, occupied another royal carriage. Her Majesty and the Prince were received at Buckingham Palace by the Hon. Miss Lister, Maid of Honour in Waiting; the Lord Steward, the Master of the Horse, the Vice Chamberlain, the Master of the Household, and Captain Hood, Groom in Waiting. The royal standard was displayed from the marble arch immediately on her Majesty's arrival. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, and the Earl of Liverpool joined the royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace in the evening.

The venerable Elizabeth Whitbread, sister to Earl Grey, and her family, have been placed in mourning by the demise of the Hon. Mrs. Witham Waldegrave, wife of the Hon. Captain Waldegrave, R.N., uncle and heir presumptive to Earl Waldegrave. The deceased lady was sister to the lady of the Speaker of the House of Commons (Mrs. Shaw Lefevre), and was married to the Hon. Captain Waldegrave in 1812.

The Hon. Francis Charteris, M.P. for East Gloucestershire, has been suffering from a long and severe attack of ague and fever at Naples, which has been the sole reason of his absence hitherto from his parliamentary duties.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager received visits on Saturday at her residence, Marlborough-house, from their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Duchess of Cambridge, and the Princess Augusta.

CATCH CLUB.—The noblemen and gentlemen, members of this club, commenced their convivial meetings at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, on Tuesday last.

The health of the Hon. E. Stanley has improved during the last few days. We understand her Majesty has sent daily to Lord Stanley's mansion, in St. James's-square, to learn the state of his lordship's only son.

FIRES IN THE METROPOLIS.—A fire broke out on Monday evening at seven o'clock in the Caxton letter foundry, the property of Messrs. Wilson and Co., Bishop's-court, Old Bailey. Engines were soon got into operation, and in a short time allayed all fears of the extension of the flames. The fire broke out near the counting-house. The building was injured, and some of the stock damaged.

EAST INDIA HOUSE.—On Wednesday a special general court of proprietors was held, for the purpose of receiving documents relative to the military operations in Afghanistan, and also the resolution of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors. Sir J. L. Lushington, the chairman, opened the question on the resolution of thanks, by entering into a long explanation of the state of affairs in India at the period of Lord Ellenborough's arrival there, and detailed at great length the misfortunes that attended the disastrous retreat of the British troops from Cabul. The resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. Cotton, were carried with one dissentient, and the court adjourned.

#### EPITOME OF NEWS.

Mr. Rundle, the member for Tavistock, having declared his intention to accept the Chiltern Hundreds, Mr. J. S. Trelawney, a supporter of free trade and the ballot, has announced himself as a candidate for the vacant representation.—The Columbia steam ship, under the command of Captain Judkins, left the Mersey on Saturday at noon, conveying Sir Charles Metcalfe and suite to Boston; who will immediately proceed by land to Kingston, to assume the office of Governor-General of Canada. The Columbia had upwards of 50 passengers, and took out a very large amount in specie.—The King of Hanover, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, the Prince Royal, gave 1000 crowns from his privy purse, to be distributed among the poor of the capital and the village of Linden.—The Duke of Buccleuch has transmitted the donation of £25 to the fund for the relief of the unemployed tradesmen and labourers of Edinburgh.—Viscount Dungannon left his seat, Brynkinalt, for Liverpool, on Wednesday last, for the purpose of taking the chair at the anniversary meeting of the Welsh school, when the carriage was overturned and his lordship thrown out. He was taken up insensible, much bruised, and dreadfully cut about the forehead and face.

A letter from Marseilles, of the 1st, mentions that a very heavy gale then blowing from the north-west was likely to retard the arrival of the Indian mail.—Her Majesty's government is, it is understood, about to resume possession of our settlements on the Gold Coast, which have for the last twenty years been so successfully managed at home by a committee of merchants, and on the spot by Governor Maclean.—A most extraordinary criminal trial has been going on for some days at St. Vincent. The prisoner is a young girl, charged with poisoning her three brothers; the jury had already been nine days in deliberation without agreeing upon a verdict.—A running match took place at Ealing on Tuesday between two men, named Smith and Drinkwater, for £10 aside, which was won by the former by a distance of three yards.—Tuesday last being the licensing day for the parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, the magistrates assembled in the vestry-room, when upwards of 130 licences were granted, and several others were ordered to stand over until the adjournment day. The 9th May, the 11th July, 3d October, 5th December, and the 7th February, were then fixed for the transfer days, and the court broke up.—A meeting of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England was held on Tuesday at the office in Whitehall-place.—The Earl of Ripon was able to leave his room on Monday, for the first time, since his recent illness.—A deputation from Liverpool, on the subject of the Income-tax, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Tuesday, at his official residence in Downing-street.—A meeting of the proprietors of the Warwick and Leamington Railway Company, now incorporated with that of the London and Birmingham, was held on Tuesday at the Euston Hotel, when resolutions were passed, confirming the purchase by the Birmingham Railway of the Warwick and Leamington branch, and a bill, now before Parliament, agreed to, for the more effectual transfer of the same.—The journeymen coach-makers of London formed an institution on Tuesday evening last at the National Association Hall, Holborn, for the purpose of protecting their interests and improving their present depressed condition.—The Berlin State Gazette publishes the instructions to the censors of the public press announced in the cabinet order of the King of Prussia, by which it appears that a well-meant and moderate criticism, the object of which is to give useful counsel, is not to be shackled; but the censor must not tolerate expressions of contempt or degradation towards the existing institu-



to allow to pass articles having for object to sow disunion between the different classes or the religious sects of the country, or to create irritation against the government.—Count de Leitsiak, Bishop of Grosswarden, in Hungary, the author of several historical works, has just given up his bishopric, valued at 150,000 florins (400,000 francs) a year, to retire to a convent at Presburg. The Emperor has appointed Baron de Bremer, Member of the Table of Septemvirs (the Supreme Tribunal of Hungary), who for a length of time has filled the office of Grand Vicar of the Archbishopric of Vienna.—The weather at Vienna has been so mild, says a letter from that city of the 20th ult., that the fruit trees in the neighbourhood are already in full blossom.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Thames Tunnel was held at the London Tavern on Tuesday last, when the engineer of this great national undertaking (Sir J. Brunel) reported the work to be complete as a public thoroughfare, and stated his unqualified confidence in its solidity and durability. Nothing is now wanting but the carriage way, which will be commenced immediately.—On Tuesday, "Old Father Thames" presented a bustling appearance, in consequence of the arrival of a great many ships of large tonnage from China, principally laden with teas.—The Sacred Harmonie Society has announced the production (for the first time) of an anthem, with accompaniments for a full band, by Dr. Crotch, of Beethoven's Mass in C, and Mendelssohn's Hymn of Praise. The latter work has never yet been performed at the society's concerts.—A sacrilegious robbery was committed during the night of the 27th ult., in the cathedral of Aix-la-Chapelle. Two gold crowns, set in diamonds and rubies, one dedicated to the Virgin, and the other to the infant Jesus, and a gold chalice, weighing upwards of 3 lbs., were carried off.—The *New Zealand Gazette* of the 1st of October brings the melancholy intelligence of the death of Captain W. Hobson, the first governor of this settlement. He died at Auckland on Friday, the 10th of September, under a severe attack of paralysis, which from his youth appears to have made great inroad upon his constitution. Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the Colonial Secretary, was filling the important post of governor.—A contagious complaint is now very prevalent in the metropolis, which is very severely felt by the police and others exposed to the weather, particularly during the night. It attacks first the mucous membranes of the stomach and lungs, and produces general debility, accompanied with great depression of strength and numbness of the limbs.—The Bishop of Bangor has presented a donation of £100 to the fund for providing an asylum for the insane poor of North Wales. The hospital is to be erected at Denbigh, and the subscription, including the munificent contributions of the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the donation of the Prince of Wales, already exceeds £4000.—On Wednesday the half-yearly meeting of the British Colonial Bank and Loan Company was held at the London Tavern. The report of the directors stated that they believed, from communications which they had had with the Colonial-office and Board of Trade, that if they excluded banking from their future operations it would facilitate the granting of the company's charter, and that the loan of money, on good security, at a large rate of interest, in the colonies, could be carried on at a moderate expense, and at a sufficient remunerative profit. A dividend at the rate of six per cent. was declared.—The *Diario do Malaga* of Feb. 18 says, that an English vessel, called the *Waterloo*, has been seized in that port for smuggling: her destination was Oran.—The annual election to the scholarships founded by the Masters of Rugby school took place on Wednesday last, when Cox major, at the Rev. Mr. Highton's, and Baumgartner, at Mr. Stanley's, were declared to be the successful candidates.—For the last few months an epidemic fever of great severity has prevailed in and around London. The Fever Hospital is so crowded that the resident medical officer is daily under the necessity of sending away several persons brought for admission.—As the passenger train was running on the Durham and Sunderland Railway, for Sunderland, on Thursday evening week, when near Seaton Bank, one of the passengers looked out of the carriage, when his head came in contact with a bridge, and he was killed on the spot. We understand the unfortunate person was a traveller, and resided at Shields.—During the last month the consumption of meat in Paris was 6344 oxen, 1073 cows, 4872 calves, and 35,254 sheep, being 621 oxen, 236 calves, and 2669 sheep more, and 266 cows less, than in February, 1842.—The Earl of Haddington, as First Lord of the Admiralty, commenced his leave at the Admiralty on Thursday, and his lordship will receive naval officers every Thursday until further notice.—The Dublin and Drogheda Railway progresses most favourably; and the engineers are of opinion that the line will be completed in the course of 12 or 14 months.—One of the most splendid bay carriage-horses, in point of size, symmetry, and action, belonging to her Majesty, and which was a great favourite of George IV., was sent down from the royal mews at Piccadilly on Monday last to Cumberland-lodge, in Windsor Great Park, to be shot, in consequence of his great age and infirmities.

## IRELAND.

**SPIRITS IN IRELAND.**—A parliamentary return published this week shows that there were taken out for home consumption in the various collections of Ireland, in the respective years ending 5th January, 1841, 7,401,051 gallons; 1842, 6,485,443 gallons; 1843, 5,290,650 gallons; showing a decrease in the consumption of the year ending Jan. 5, 1843, compared with 1841, of 2,110,401 gallons; and as compared with 1842, of 1,194,793 gallons. A return of the detections and number of persons prosecuted during the same period, for offences connected with illicit distillation, exhibits the detections in 1841 to have been 1004; in 1842, as 881; and in 1843, as 1895. The persons prosecuted were—in 1841, 279; in 1842, 308; in 1843, 664. The numbers convicted were, in 1841, 202; in 1842, 228; in 1843, 478. The number of persons confined in the respective gaols of Ireland for the before-named offences, on the 5th day of January, 1841, were 46; in 1842, 53; and in 1843, 225.—The seizures made by the revenue police in Ireland from the 1st Oct. 1841, to the 5th of January, 1843, were—8945 bushels of malt, 320 stills, 183 worms, 3614 vessels, 528 gallons of illicit spirits, 644 gallons of plain spirits, 46,687 gallons of poteale, 1400 gallons of singlings, 35 horses, 20 carts, and 453 lbs. of tobacco.

There are at present sixty persons confined in Donegal gaol charged with illicit distillation. A country paper observes—"Might it not be advisable to employ the constabulary, who appear to have nothing to do, in checking the progress of this illicit traffic, which is daily increasing? They might be employed in aid of the revenue police to scour the country occasionally, instead of sitting with folded arms."

**KING'S COUNTY.**—On Saturday last a man named Byrne was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Roberts, at Moneygall, on the borders of the King's County and the county of Tipperary, some months since. He was sentenced to be executed.

His Excellency Earl de Grey has determined upon completing the "Wellington Testimonial" in the Phoenix Park, which has remained from the period of its erection to the present in a very unfinished state.

The *Monitor* of Monday night states that a Presbyterian clergyman has been arrested on the charge of being concerned in the late attempt to assassinate the Rev. Mr. Dickie at Rathfriland.

On Monday morning last David's buildings and warehouses at Belfast were destroyed by fire. The damage done is estimated at £7000.

## NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Callopie, 26, Captain A. L. Kuper, C.B., arrived at Devonport on Saturday from China; but she had none of the Chinese money on board. Commander Purvis, of the *Cambrian*, 26, lately promoted; Lieut. Brown, of the *Vixen* sloop; Lieut. Drake, of the *Cornwallis*, 24; Lieut. Hoffmeister, of the *Bellicose* troop ship; and 32 seamen, invalids, from the *China* squadron, have been brought to England by the Callopie. She is ordered into harbour, and to be paid off.

**APPOINTMENTS.**—Lieutenants: F. Denison, T. Carmichael, and A.C. Key, to the *Cureton*. Surgeon: J. J. D. Burns to the *Sappho*. Purser: T. Hopkey, from the *North Star*, to the *Endymion*, vice Brown, deceased; R. L. Sutherland, from the *Harlequin* to the *North Star*, vice Hopkey; J. Giles, from the *Plover*, to the *Harlequin*; T. Cunningham, to the *Wolverine*; H. S. Collins to the *Pelican* (acting); Mates: C. W. Bonham, to the *St. Vincent*; Henry de Lisle, to the *Hecla*; E. L. Brown, to the *Spitfire*. Midshipman: C. G. Grylls, to the *Spitfire*. Assistant Surgeon: Charles Coffey, to the *Sappho*. Clerks in Charge: M. King, to the *Royalist*; J. Ellis, to the *Plover*.

**EXCHANGES.**—Commander D. Curry, to the *Newcastle* station, vice Commander Edwin, removed to the *Cove District*. Lieut. C. R. Johnson, to *Lyne Cobb*; Lieut. H. Croker, to *Carrikerfurg*; Lieut. E. G. Elliott, from the *Royal George* revenue cruiser, to *Oysterharbour*, vice Lieut. Charleson, who has exchanged to the *Royal George*; Lieut. W. Butler is appointed to the *Coast Guard*.

**MEN OF WAR LEFT AT GIBRALTAR.**—Her Majesty's ship *Belvidera*, steamer *Lizard*, her Majesty's ship *Resistance*, with 77th Regiment, for Jamaica; her Majesty's steamer *Alceto* arrived on the 24th Feb., from Malta, with mails, having had a long voyage down in consequence of westerly gales. The *Savage* sailed from Gibraltar for Barcelona, on the 23rd ult. Vanguard was expected down, and *Geyser* steamer.

**AT CADIZ.**—A French steamer (*Phénicien*) had made three attempts to get out of the bay for Gibraltar, unsuccessfully, and was nearly lost. Two Spanish frigates *Cortes* and *Christino*; a French brig-of-war.

**AT LISBON.**—Her Majesty's ships *Rodney* and *Lynx*; *Suffren*, 90, and *Volage* brig (French), met the *Peninsular* steamer, outwards, *Lady Mary Wood*, at Lisbon, on the 28th ult., having been detained by the severity of gales and thick weather. The following one, the *Montrose*, on the 31st ult., going into Vigo.

The *Royal Tar* sailed from Gibraltar, Feb. 25; *Cadiz*, Feb. 26; *Lisbon*, March 1; *Oporto* did not communicate; *Vigo*, March 3; and arrived at Falmouth on Monday last.

The 2nd company of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Captain Moleworth, recently undergoing a course of instruction in field fortification at Chatham, were relieved last week by the 9th company of Royal Sappers and Miners, under the command of Lieutenant Inglis, from Woolwich, and the former company returned to head-quarters on the same day.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

**SOUTH SEA FISHERY.**—The *Courier des Indes*, arrived at Havre from the South Seas, spoke the following whalers:—The *George*, from Havre, 21st June, 1841, at the *Boie des Isles*, with 150 barrels; *Faune*, from Havre, with 150 barrels, 21st June, at the *Boie des Isles*, second mate dead, two men drowned, and four men killed by a whale; the *Asia* with one whale, the *Angeline* with one, the *Salamander* with one, and the *Indian* with 210 barrels, arrived at the same island between June 21 and Sept. 27. October 7, at King George's Sound, the *Faune*, with 559 barrels, *Angeline* with one whale. On January 2, 1842, at Hobart Town, found the *Salamander* with 800 barrels; *Nereus*, from Nantes, with 500 barrels; *George* with 200 barrels; *Gustave* with 1000 barrels. On April 20, at Ankorva, found the *Calchot* with 1000 barrels; *La Manche*, 600 barrels; *La Heva* with 600 barrels; *Ketos*, 800 barrels; *Roland*, 700 barrels; *Indien*, 70 barrels; *Aglae*, 550 barrels, master killed by a whale. On August 10, at New Zealand, found the *Orion*, from Nantes, at Cloudy Bay, with 1600 barrels; *Asia* with 1500 barrels; *Ketos*, 800 barrels; *Roland*, 800 barrels; *Harmonie*, 1500 barrels; *Vallant*, 550 barrels; *Heva*, 4000 barrels.

The *Washington*, from Bengal to London, foundered at sea, in a hurricane, on the 25th of October. The hands were all saved and brought to England by the *Sir Robert Peel*, from Calcutta.

The brig *Shawmut*, Kimball, which arrived at Boston on the 6th of December from Rio, on the 11th ult., in lat. 28 10, long. 83 10, fell in with the wreck of the British brig *Naisad*, Pearson late master, of and from Halifax for Demerara, which sailed the 14th of September, and on the 22nd, in lat. 29°, was calved in a heavy squall, keel out. She righted next day full of water, and with loss of all her spars except the foremast. Took from her *William Fossick*, of New York, seaman, the only survivor. Two men were drowned in the foremast when she capsized, and six had died of hunger and thirst, and *Fossick* was in a helpless state, unable to stand, and could have survived but a short time.

The *Levant Packet*, bound to the Mauritius, was spoken with Dec. 12 off that island, and reported the loss of the *Shannon* in the Mozambique Channel, on a shoal not laid down in the charts, by the *Heien Mary*, arrived off the Wight.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Friday Evening.

## THREATENING TO SHOOT THE QUEEN AND SIR R. PEEL.

MANSION-HOUSE.—FRIDAY.

**James Stevenson**, a native of Scotland, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with using threatening language respecting her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel. It will be seen by a paragraph elsewhere that the prisoner was given into custody on Thursday night by Capt. Hurst, of the *Gazelle* steam-packet, in consequence of his having often stated, during his voyage from Scotland, that he was going to London to have an interview with Sir Robert Peel, to whom he had written several times, but had not received any answer; and that he considered the Queen, in consequence of her sex, was an improper person to rule a nation, and he would put a stop to it. Information of the prisoner being apprehended was immediately forwarded to the Government, and instructions were given that the prisoner should be examined before the Lord Mayor at the Mansion House at two o'clock.

The following is a copy of the charge, as entered in the police-sheet:—"James Stevenson, aged 32, a native of Bellfries, in the parish of Lockwinock, threatening to shoot the Queen and Sir Robert Peel."

A few minutes past two o'clock Mr. Maule, Solicitor to the Treasury, entered the justice-room, when the Lord Mayor ordered the prisoner to be placed at the bar.

The Lord Mayor: What is your name?—Prisoner: James Stevenson. I am 32 years of age. I am a native of Renfrewshire. I am a weaver; but done little in that business for three years past.

The Lord Mayor: What have you been doing the last three years?—I have been studying the Bible and the Greek Testament, and other works.

The Lord Mayor: Did you belong to any society?—Prisoner: No. I left the Church of Scotland in consequence of the differences which existed.

The Lord Mayor: What brought you to London?—Prisoner: To see Sir R. Peel, in hopes that some union in the church might be accomplished.

The Lord Mayor then asked several questions as to the route the prisoner came to London, which he answered in rather an incoherent manner. He was sure that he was at Manchester, but he could not say where he stopped at. He walked from Manchester to Hull, but did not know how many days he was doing it. When he left Scotland he had only one guinea in his pocket; had never been in London before.

The Lord Mayor: What did you come for?—Prisoner: To see Sir Robert Peel.

The Lord Mayor: What did you mean to say to Sir Robert Peel?—Prisoner: That is still dark to me; but I should certainly ask him to dissolve the Union, and protect the true religion which, as a servant of Christ, he is bound to do. And said the prisoner, holding up his hands, "As for me and my house, we will serve the Lord."

The Lord Mayor: How do you think of supporting yourself in London?—Prisoner: By living sparingly. I intended to go to Sir Robert Peel's as soon as I found out where he lived. If I had not been able to see him I should have gone back again. I have travelled to many places to find out true men.

The Lord Mayor: Do you wish to see the Queen?—Prisoner: Yes; I should like to see her very well, and to see what height she is. I must think no woman ought to sit on the throne, as the Scripture says—"Woman, obey your husband in all things;" and therefore there ought to be a king on the throne.—The prisoner then proceeded, in a most incoherent manner, to quote passages of Scripture.

The Lord Mayor: Are you a married man?—Prisoner: Yes. Mother knew that I was coming to London. I had never been away before.

John Hewitt said he lived at Hull. When the prisoner booked his place to come to London, he said no woman ought to take the reins of government, that the Queen must be destroyed, and a man must be placed on the throne.

The Lord Mayor: Do you hear what the witness says, prisoner?—Prisoner: Yes; I said if she would not resign her office she must be destroyed, by so doing he was only doing God's will.

Witness continued: Prisoner on the passage said, if Sir R. Peel would not dissolve the Union, he must be destroyed, and he was determined to do it.

The Lord Mayor: Is that true, Stevenson?—Prisoner: Yes, and it is not only my duty to destroy Sir Robert Peel, but it is also the duty of every Englishman to assist me.

The Lord Mayor: Who have you been hearing preach of late?—Prisoner: Oh, no one. There is no one in Scotland able to expound the Scriptures now. When I go back to Scotland I intend to expound the Scriptures, and expose the malignity of the human race.

Captain J. Hurst stated that he was captain of the *Gazelle*. The prisoner came on board at Hull; he said he was going a long passage to see Sir R. Peel and the Queen—he was determined to see them. I asked him how he thought of seeing them? He replied, "There is plenty of people who will point them out to me, and I am determined not to leave London without finishing them."

Prisoner: Yes, that is true; I want to lay the axe to the root of the tree.

The Lord Mayor: What papers do you generally read?—Prisoner: I think it is the *Herald*. Inspector Shaw produced a number of papers found on the prisoner.

The Lord Mayor: Have you any money?—Officer: He has 2s. 3d., my lord.

The Lord Mayor: Well, Stevenson, you cannot live long in London on that sum; neither can you get back to Scotland with that amount, and therefore to take care of you, I shall send you to the Compter for a week, and some gentleman shall call and see you. Would you wish your friends to be written to?

Prisoner: No, my lord; my father holds me bad beyond correction.

After some further questions his lordship remanded the prisoner until next Friday. His lordship directed that he should be placed in the infirmary of the Compter, and not to mix with the other prisoners. As the prisoner was leaving the bar he wished to have a Bible restored, which was taken from him yesterday.—The Lord Mayor: Certainly, and you shall be taken proper care of.—The prisoner was then conveyed to the Compter. A more decided case of aberration of mind has never been presented to public notice. There cannot be a doubt that the unfortunate man is a lunatic.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert visited her Majesty the Queen Dowager on Thursday, at Marlborough House. The Prince was attended by Sir Edward Bowater.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Lord Charles Wellesley, and Sir George Couper. Her Majesty's private band was in attendance at the palace during the evening.

The Hon. Miss Stanley has succeeded the Hon. Miss Devereux, as one of the Maids of Honour in waiting on the Queen.

On Thursday morning a dreadful accident occurred at the foundry of Sir John Rennie and Co., in Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, to a man named James McCay, 45 years of age. He was employed, with several others, in removing a large iron plate weighing upwards of 25 cwt., when the chain which supported it snapped, and it fell upon the unfortunate man. Upon being extricated it was found that his left thigh was fractured, besides being otherwise severely injured. He was conveyed to Guy's Hospital in a state of great suffering.

**DEATH OF SIR JAMES WEMYSS MACKENZIE, BART.**—We regret to state that accounts have reached town from Scotland of the demise of the above venerable baronet.

**BOULOGNE AND CALAIS.**—The number of passengers who embarked or disembarked at these two ports during the week ending the 2nd of March was according to the following proportion:—By way of Boulogne, 569; by way of Calais, 179.

**The Portuguese Minister transacted business on Thursday at the Foreign Office.** Mr. W. E. Gladstone had an interview with Sir Robert Peel on Wednesday.

The Prince de Chimay, the elder, died on the 1st inst. at Toulouse, where he had gone to direct a suit commenced by the Canal du Midi, of which he was one of the largest proprietors, against the government.

**RESISTANCE TO POOR-RATES.**—Four or five thousand persons attended a sale of cattle distrained for non-payment of poor-rates in the country of Tipperary, a few days since, but not a single bidder could be found. The cattle were returned to their owner, who drove them home in triumph.

The Sultan has refused, it is said, to consent to the revocation of his acts, as solicited by the Czar.

Dr. Kingston was on Thursday elected a physician of Westminster Hospital, in place of Dr. Burne, resigned.

**BRIGHTON.**—On Wednesday afternoon, as one of the Brighton "hog" boats was engaged trawling in the Channel, she was run down by an East Indian, and completely cut in two. The crew, consisting of two men, succeeded in catching hold of part of the wreck, but not the slightest assistance was rendered by the men on board the Indian. One of the men was nearly exhausted, and told his companion he must soon let go his hold, when they were fortunately descried by a Dover pilot boat, who rescued them from their perilous situation and brought them into Brighton.

**BRISTOL.**—The assignees of Acramans and Co. intend to resume operations at the works in St. Philip's and Bathurst basin, for the benefit of the estate. It is probable that nearly two hundred hands will be set to work next week.

**POLICE.—GUILDHALL.**—On Thursday G. Blackburn, a middle-aged man who plies for hire as a porter on Dowgate-hill, was charged with uttering a forged check for £200 at Messrs. Hoares, bankers, Fleet-street. The prisoner, it appeared, was a poor but honest man; and his story ran that a gentleman in appearance had employed him for two successive days in carrying letters; and, after paying his hire, directed him to go to Stonecutter-street, and wait for him. Prisoner did so, and shortly before five o'clock the gentleman came up, and sent him to the bankers' with the cheque, directing him what notes he was to ask for, and to bring the money to him at the Mitre.—Alderman Farncomb asked him to describe the person.—The prisoner said his manner was that of a gentleman, and he wore a black coat and waistcoat; rather under the middle size; rather dark complexion; and about 48 years of age.—Alderman Farncomb, after consulting with Mr. Palmer (a cashier at Hoares'), who stopped the cheque, discharged the prisoner, that he may assist the police in their inquiries.

**CHARTIST TRIALS.—LANCASTER, Thursday.**—On the Learned Judge taking his seat, and the names of the jury having been called over, his Lordship commenced his summing up, by observing that they had at length arrived at the last stage in their important investigation. The jury had received from both sides expressions of their opinion of the extreme attention they had paid to the case. He (the Learned Judge) must bespeak the same attention, first, as to what was the nature of the charge against the defendants. They had been told over and over again what it was the defendants were charged with; it was the crime of conspiracy, mixed up, it was true, with other charges, but as they had been withdrawn, the attention of the jury would be directed to the charge of conspiracy alone. It had been said there was extreme difficulty and confusion in the present case to discover what was the crime of conspiracy. He (the learned judge) did not see the difficulties which had been suggested by others. Undoubtedly there might be cases of conspiracy in which it might be difficult to define what was a conspiracy. Now he apprehended a conspiracy in law was the combination of two or more persons to do an illegal act, or bring about a legal act by illegal means. The indictment contained a variety of counts, which, in truth, were nothing more than different charges, which, as they had been given up, it was not then necessary to discuss. There remained now, therefore, only seven counts of the indictment, all of which related to conspiracy. His lordship then explained the nature of the different counts of the indictment to the jury. The fifth count merely charged them with persuading others to refrain from work until the Charter became the law of the land. Now, as there was some difference of opinion as to whether that was really a crime, the jury would have to say whether, after hearing the evidence, they were of opinion, supposing them to be guilty at all, they found them guilty on the former or the latter counts. His lordship then read over the whole of the evidence, and then pointed out that portion of it which applied to twenty-four of the defendants who took part in the conference which was held, on the 17th of August, in the chapel of the Rev. James Scholefield, and then asked the jury to consider whether they were of opinion that the defendants were guilty on the 5th count of the indictment or on the others. When they had considered that, he would then explain to them the nature of the evidence applicable to another class of defendants, who had attended public meetings in various parts of the county and against whom a different species of evidence had been given. The jury then retired at twenty minutes past four to consider the point; and on their return into Court, delivered a verdict of "Guilty" against all the prisoners, with the exception of seven acquitted by consent of the Crown, as already stated.

## FOREIGN.

**FRANCE.**—The Paris papers of Wednesday are chiefly occupied with M. Jaubert's proposition in the Chamber of Deputies, for a grant of 13,500,000 francs to defray the expense of completing the Louvre, and prolonging the Rue de Rivoli to the Rue l'Oratoire. This proposition was negatived by the standing committee, because it interfered with the administration of the civil list: the decision is, therefore, left with the King.

A private letter from Sierra Leone, of the 19th of January, mentions the arrival at that settlement of the *Belle Poule*, with his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville, on Thursday, the 5th instant. The Prince was received by the headquarters of the 3rd West India Regiment, with the honours due to his rank. On the day after his arrival he visited Fort Thornton, where he was received by a guard of honour of the 3rd West India Regiment. On returning on board his Royal Highness ordered a salute to be fired, which was acknowledged by another of 21 guns from Fort Thornton.

**SPAIN.**—Our latest advices from Madrid are of the 1st instant. The elections in the capital were progressing favourably for the Government. In the Asturias the Regent's candidates were also in the ascendant. At Barcelona the elections commenced on the 28th by a contest for the appointment of a president and four secretaries to preside over the voting, when Moderado candidates were elected by a majority of 436 to 72. Unfavourable accounts from Cuba are said to have led to the recall of Gen. Valdez.

**AMERICA.**—Papers and letters brought by the packet ship *United States*, which left New York on the 16th ult., have reached town this morning from Belfast, where that vessel had put in, from adverse winds. An attempt had been made to induce the Senate to reconsider the Oregon Bill, but it had failed, and on the 9th it was transmitted to the House of Representatives. It was then proposed to refer the bill to the committee on military affairs, and then to a committee of the whole house, but both these propositions were negatived, and it was ultimately disposed of by committing it to the committee on foreign relations. According to the private letters from the usually best-informed sources, this is considered to lay the bill on the shelf, which shows that the majority of the lower house have evinced more discretion than the majority of the Senate, from whom more just views of international rights have been expected.

These papers also contain the President of the United States' Message, with reference to the present and prospective condition of the country's finances. It appears from what the President says, that if the receipts from the various sources of revenue for the current year shall prove not to have been overrated, and the expenditures to be restrained within the estimates, the Treasury will nevertheless be exhausted before the close of the year, and that this will be the case, although authority should be given to the proper department to re-issue Treasury notes. He says that it is not certain that the expenditures which will be authorised by Congress may not exceed the aggregate sum hitherto assumed as the basis of Treasury calculations.

After warning Congress of the necessity of public credit being maintained, as also of the President's duty to keep it duly advised of the state of the Treasury, and of any danger from not being enabled to meet the expenditures authorised by law, he states that there will be a serious falling off in the estimated proceeds both of the customs and public lands. The President then argues against any mere temporary provision, and justly observes, that in a country so full of resources, of such abundant means, if they be but judiciously called out, the revenues of the Government, its credit, and its ability to fulfil all its obligations, should not be made dependent on temporary expedients, or on calculations of an uncertain character.

The Message of the President, which is dated Feb. 13, concludes as follows:—"By the aid of a wise and efficient measure, not only would the internal business and prosperity of the country be revived and invigorated, but important additions to the amount of revenue arising from importations might also be confidently expected. Not only does the present condition of things, in relation to currency and commercial exchanges, produce severe and distressing embarrassment in the business and pursuits of individuals, but its obvious tendency is to create also a necessity for the imposition of new burdens and taxation, in order to secure the government and the country against discredit, from the failure of means to fulfil the public engagements."

The Message of the President was accompanied with a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which estimates the receipts of the year at 14 or 15 millions of dollars, and the expenses at 16 or 17 millions. According to this report, however, there are about two millions of dollars now in the Treasury.

We regret to state that there is little or no prospect of Sir Charles Bagot's ultimate recovery. Letters from Kingston, dated the 4th ult., mention that dropsy had commenced. The following is the bulletin issued on that day:—"His Excellency the Governor General has, since Wednesday last, experienced an increase of unfavourable symptoms, which continue unalleviated this morning."

(Signed)

"W. HOME,

Government House, Feb. 4, 1843."

"W. C. GWYNN.





MARSEILLES HARBOUR.

## THE OVERLAND MAIL.

The occasion of the arrival of the overland mail (now momentarily expected) affords a good opportunity for introducing some features of attraction to our readers, in an article and engravings illustrating the history and marking the progress of this peculiar express, from the time of its outset from Marseilles up to its arrival at the office of one of those leading public journals which are so active to promulgate its intelligence at home.

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RUE DES CHANGES, ABBEVILLE.

Nothing is more characteristic of the age we live in than the desire which everywhere prevails of increased rapidity of communication and multiplied facilities of intercourse. Everywhere the empire of commerce is extending, with its busy energies, its untiring speculation, its restless bustle, and never-ceasing movement; and the calls of curiosity and craving for adventure combine with the necessities of business to quicken the motions of men, and urge on the wheels of life in their revolutions with accelerated velocity. The bonds which

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ENTRANCE TO MONTREUIL.

unite to each other the great families of mankind are being drawn closer and tighter; the barriers of time and space, which once opposed to their union obstacles apparently insurmountable, are lessened, if not altogether removed; and those pioneers of society, the courier and the steam-packet, are annually spreading wider the circle of civilization, and preparing new triumphs for humanity.

Of all the improvements which have been effected of late years in our methods of communication, none is more remarkable than the change which has taken place in the transmission of intelligence to and from our Indian empire. The great importance of the vast and splendid domain comprised in it, the immense amount of British capital invested in the securities of the Indian Government, the number of our countrymen in India, forming a large portion of the flower of the middle classes of Britain, make it imperative on those who have the direction of affairs to avail themselves of every means which the mechanical discoveries of the day afford them to abridge the distance which separates us from our Eastern possessions. The importance of our Indian empire and the amount of its commerce with England have been trebled or quadrupled since the days of Hastings and Cornwallis, and the tardy communication which satisfied the public of half a century ago will not longer do for the present day. At that time less than a year would not suffice for the conveyance of a letter to Calcutta and the receipt of an answer in England, through the medium of the sailing-vessels of the Company, which made the long voyage by the Cape of Good Hope. The inconveniences of such a system, causing losses and delays to the merchants, and obstructing the path of the Government with serious difficulties, were too great to be endured a moment beyond the time when they could be got rid of; and the outcries of the commercial interests, as well as of the public in general, with the obvious advantages which would result to the state from shortening the time consumed on the route, forced the directors of the East India Company, a few years back, to establish an overland communication. The state of Egypt had always previously presented an obstacle to the realization of such a scheme, but when the Mamelukes had been expelled, and the country tranquillized under the rigorous sway of Mohammed Ali, this difficulty disappeared. Arrangements were made with the Government of that ruler by which a free passage through Egypt was secured for letters, passengers, and light goods; and the ports of Alexandria and Suez became the two points of arrival and departure on the European and Asiatic side. Without the aid of steam not much, perhaps, would have been gained by the adoption of the new route; for the light breezes and calms of the Mediterranean, the baffling navigation of the Red Sea (so called, we may take the opportunity of informing our readers, from the great reefs of red coral rocks which form its bed), and the monsoons of the Indian Ocean, would equally have interposed insuperable impediments to sailing-ships. But by the employment of that powerful agent which was discovered in the last century, and is slowly advancing to perfection in the present, the opposition of wind and tide is rendered nugatory. Neptune and Aeolus, vanquished, must bow before the footstool of Watt. Two lines of powerful steam ships—one from Bombay to Suez, the other from Alexandria to Marseilles—carry the mails on their long course with perfect regularity, in spite of the alternate storms and calms of the tropical seas. This system did not come fully into operation till 1837, and is every year receiving some material improvement in the details, by increasing the size and power of the steam-ships, and smoothing the roughness of the journey from Alexandria to Suez. As to adopt the circuitous passage through the straits of Gibraltar would be a needless lengthening of the route, the mail is conveyed through France, from Marseilles to Boulogne or Calais, and so by Dover to London. This route was doubtless preferred to that by Trieste, at the head of the Gulf of Venice, and Hamburg, from the superiority which has hitherto existed in the inland communications of France over those of Germany. The high-ways are kept in much better order than the rough and uneven roads of Germany, and their mails and diligences move at a less sluggish rate. But it is very questionable whether this superiority will much longer continue, for the Germans are as far before the French in railroads as the latter are superior in paved high-roads. A line of railroad from Hamburg or Ostend to Trieste has been laid down, and portions of it are already executed; and when this magnificent undertaking, which will connect the German Ocean and British Channel with the Adriatic, is completed, it is probable that the mail will come to England through Germany instead of France. This is a consummation to be desired on all grounds; the adoption of the present line of conveyance has the unavoidable effect of putting the French Government, by means of the telegraph, in possession of the chief points of each month's India news at least one day, if not often two or three, before they can reach our own ministers. The insolent and conceited jealousy of England which has marked the whole policy of France for some years past renders her people little deserving of the benefits conferred upon them by our selection of the present route for the conveyance of the mails. The object of our present article is to present to our readers several beautiful illustrations of the chief towns (Paris excepted) through which the mail passes, which cannot fail to give the highest pleasure, from the natural beauties of the sites chosen, as well as the interesting associations connected with them, as well as to assist the conceptions of our readers in understanding the various arrangements which we are endeavouring briefly to explain.

The first point on the journey we have selected is Marseilles harbour, of which our artist has made a graphic and faithful delineation, conveying the full idea of the scene. The calm waters of the Mediterranean, with the sunny sky which shines overhead, the indolent and dreamy repose of the picture, are all true to nature. Marseilles is a town of immense wealth, as well as of historical importance and ancient fame. We need not here fatigue our readers with statistical details of its commerce, which is second in amount only to the Liverpools and New Yorks of countries more exclusively trading and maritime. Founded by the Phoenicians, a people of Grecian extraction, four centuries before the Christian era, it was one of the chief cities of ancient Gaul, and resisted the assaults of Cæsar in his Gallic wars. During the middle ages it was inferior as a mart only to Venice; and when the power of the latter declined, it succeeded to much of its commerce, and saw great part of the trade of the Mediterranean centre in its port. It is remarked that its people to this day show some traces of their Greek origin, which have not escaped the observation of French antiquarians.

Abbeville, on the road from Paris to Calais, is the next spot selected. It is celebrated for its fine old cathedral, the towers of which overhang its old-fashioned streets of massive projecting houses, and frown with awful grandeur over the traveller's head as the coach rattles into the Rue des Changes. The north of France has few national beauties of scenery, presenting for the most part an unvaried plane, with little or no wood but that of young plantations; but to make amends, it has to boast of some fine old towns, most interesting both in their appearance and from association. In the immediate vicinity of Abbeville is Montreuil, of which the northern gate is here engraved. Montreuil, situated on the only important eminence to be found for some distance round, is the strongest fortress of the north-west of France. It owes its strength to nature rather than art; all the inequalities of the ground are skillfully taken advantage of, and the country in the immediate neighbourhood is so flat and low, that it can be laid under water by the garrison. The approach by this gate is striking. You seem, as you descend the steep declivity which leads to the covered way, to be entering a subterranean defile, until, after passing through narrow passages and arched vaults, commanded from various points, you suddenly emerge on the brow of a hill, and find yourself in Montreuil, and within the gates. In the old feudal times, Montreuil was a place of even more consequence than now, and was the scene of many a desperate contest in civil dissension, as well as in the wars between England and France. From its vicinity to the sea, it was a most important point for the English to win, and not less so for the French to hold. That these days of darkness may not again return, and the fair fields and vineyards of peace be laid desolate by the iron hand of war, ought to be the wish and prayer of every true patriot.

Few, perhaps, of our readers are aware of the extraordinary exertions which are made by the daily press of London to gratify the public curiosity in reference to each month's India news, by anticipating the arrival of the regular mail by an extraordinary express





CALAIS HARBOUR AFTER STANFIELD.

This was first established in 1840, at which time intense curiosity prevailed relative to the then impending war with China, and it has been continued, of course at vast expense to the proprietors of the various journals, ever since that time. The outlay incurred for this object affords an astonishing proof of the enterprise and spirit of the press in Britain, in which our newspapers infinitely outshine all

competition. It is well known that, such is the rapidity of conveyance attained by their combinations, although London is 200 miles farther from Marseilles than Paris is, the India budget of news is generally printed in the London journals, and published to the world, before it has been received in Paris otherwise than by the telegraph. The French couriers have long been celebrated for speed



GADSHILL.

and endurance on horseback; the same qualities are also possessed by those of several other European countries, especially Russia and Spain.

Many of these are able to ride the whole journey from Marseilles to Boulogne or Calais, a distance of at least 700 miles, without any other rest or refreshment save what they can snatch on the horse's

back! The old-fashioned high or demi-pique saddles in use assist them in taking repose; and they are accompanied by a relay of horses, in case of any accident on the road. It is by the employment of these invaluable agents that the conductors of our journals are enabled to supply the public with information forty-eight hours or more before the arrival of the regular mail; for these couriers reach



TIMES PRINTING-OFFICE.

the speed of thirteen or fourteen miles an hour, by the aid of strong limbs, good riding, and a plentiful supply of horses, while the mail jogs along at the rate of seven or eight. A steam-boat waits off Calais or Boulogne, according as the wind serves, and receives the express, which is immediately conveyed to Dover, and thence, by horse-express, to London. We illustrate this interesting crisis by a splendid view of Calais harbour, of which we need say nothing, as being so well known. Gad's-hill, on the Canterbury road, with its quiet wayside inn (where mad Prince Hal and Falstaff robbed the sheriffs), and the picturesque prospect it offers over the county of Kent, is engraved in order that we may not confine our illustrations entirely to a foreign country. Our artist has also selected for a sketch the office of the *Times* journal, in Printing-house-square, in order that nothing may be wanting to complete the chain of illustration.



THE FASHIONS.

Paris, Rue Chaussée d'Antin, March 6, 1843.

MONSIEUR MONSIEUR.—Without having got rid of winter, we may be considered as having made great advances towards spring, for we still see, though with a large admixture of those fashions and those forms which belong peculiarly to winter, the gradual appearance of those lighter textures which give token of a more joyous season. At the great parties which have been given lately, but more particularly at the Civil-list ball, and that splendid fête of M. Guizot, this might be particularly remarked; for though numerous of the guests wore costumes of silk and other light materials, still the preponderance might truly have been said to exist on the side of velvets and other articles more peculiarly adapted to winter wear. These, however, were gaily trimmed, and were worn in such a fashion as to denote the coming change which the return of spring always produces. Black and other velvets, trimmed with lace, and lined with rose and other gay-coloured satins, formed the majority of the dresses worn, yet here and there might be observed exceptions to the general rule; for instance, let me cite the costume of a lady, whose general good taste is almost proverbial in this capital. On the occasion I refer to she wore a dress of white crepe, forming a double tunic, ornamented with pearls and silver, and with a berthe of similar materials. Her coiffure was composed of an edging of pearls, in which was seen a bouquet of moss roses. The general appearance of this dress excited general admiration, and was admitted to be extremely becoming. Two or three other dresses, of a similar fashion, but made of cabbage green satin, with an under petticoat of white satin, had a very tasty and remarkable appearance. I should observe that all these dresses were, to a certain extent, open at the sides for the purpose of permitting the under petticoat of satin to be seen, but the skirts were retained in their place by slight bands of puffed ribbon, and in their front, reaching from about the height of the knee to the waist, they supported two festoons of camellias, the flowers gradually diminishing in size as they approached the waist. The head-dress which appeared to me the most becoming with this style of costume was a simple crown of white camellias or roses, with diamonds in their centre, or attached to sprigs, with the foliage in diamonds and other precious stones. I do not think the form or the style of these dresses have altered much within the last fortnight; perhaps (but it may be only imaginary on my part) the fashion of wearing two or three skirts is giving way slightly to the simple robe made entirely of the same material, and unbroken in its whole length. I confess I fancied I observed a tendency towards such an alteration in parties who are supposed to lead the way in our fashionable world, and, perhaps, a description of the toilette of one of those belles would be more to the purpose than any fancies of mine. The lady of whom I speak wore, at M. Guizot's party, a robe composed entirely of blonde, trimmed with a garland of May roses, and on her head she carried only a simple coronet of roses, with the foliage entirely composed of diamonds. The elegance, as well as the richness, of this dress was the subject of general observation, and equally of general admiration. The form and shape of the dresses are in no wise altered since my last communication; they are still made as low as before, the only variation being in the substance of which they are formed. Perhaps I ought also to remark that the fashion of flowers being intermingled with diamonds and other precious stones is completely in vogue; and a crown of roses or camellias, as set at the present day, by our first houses here, is, I can assure you, one of the most becoming and, at the same time, splendid ornaments that you can possibly conceive.—Adieu.

HENRIETTE DE B.

THE RUSSIAN EMBASSY.—We understand that in the course of the ensuing summer the Emperor of Russia's second son, the Grand Duke Constantine, will, in all probability visit this country. His Imperial Highness is in the naval service.

The contemplated matrimonial alliance between his Highness the Hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz and the Princess Augusta of Cambridge is not expected to be solemnised until the middle of May. The illustrious bridegroom elect is expected daily at Cambridge House from the Continent.

It is stated that owing to the declining health of the Hon. Arthur Cole, brother to the Countess De Grey, and member for the borough of Enniskillen, it is his intention to resign on the first opportunity. It is added that his nephew, the Hon. John Cole, will be his successor.

NORTH AMERICAN SECURITIES.—The following communication from her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Right Honourable the Earl of Aberdeen, in answer to an application to his lordship by some of the deluded and unfortunate holders of the stock of several of the states of North America, will be read with deep interest.—“Foreign Office, March 6, 1843. Gentlemen,—I am directed by the Earl of Aberdeen to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 27th ult., calling his lordship's attention, on behalf of yourselves and other holders of American securities, to the non-fulfilment by several of the American states of their engagements with their public creditors. I am directed to state to you in reply, that the bonds, being bonds of the separate states, and not of the central government, that Government has no concern with the securities in question, and no power to compel payment of the sums required; and I am, therefore, to inform you that it appears to Lord Aberdeen that any good offices which her Majesty's Government might be disposed to employ with that of the United States, on your behalf, would, under these circumstances, be ineffectual.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient humble servant, “H. U. ADDINGTON.”

A FEMALE MANIAC.—The *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday last contains the following:—Yesterday only a female, who some time ago figured at the Mansion-house, and who has since been exceedingly troublesome at our office, as she, no doubt, has been at other newspaper offices, left a placard, partly in manuscript and printed, in which she says—“British soldiers!—Act like free men. The power you possess will be required, and when I need your aid—protect me. Who is now your Queen? I am, SARAH NEWELL. March 7th, 1843.” There can be no mistake as to the state of this female's mind; the only question is as to the propriety of allowing such persons to be at large. A gentleman informs us that this woman is in the habit of frequenting the lobby of the House of Commons. Last night she was for a considerable time there, and addressed several members as they came out of the house into the lobby; and, amongst others, the Lord Mayor, with whom she familiarly shook hands.

THE ASSASSIN M'NAUGHTEN.—No order has yet been issued from the Home Office for the removal of M'Naughten to a lunatic asylum. Of course, until such order is given, the assassin will remain in Newgate.





## LITERATURE.

**THE ANNUAL BIOGRAPHY; BEING LIVES OF EMINENT OR REMARKABLE PERSONS, WHO HAVE DIED WITHIN THE YEAR 1842.** By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq., author of "The Peerage," "The Parliamentary Companion," "The Manual of Dignities," &c. Chapman and Hall.

**THE PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION FOR 1843.** By C. R. DODD, Esq.

"The Annual Biography" supplies a deficiency in literature which had long been sensibly felt. "It has often been remarked," Mr. Dodd truly says in his preface, "that many celebrated men are allowed to glide away from the stage on which they have sustained such conspicuous characters, without any attempt being made to commemorate the admiration of the age in which they lived, or to form a record of those illustrious actions from which their reputation had been derived. The series of volumes, of which this is the first, will, it is hoped, not only satisfy the prevailing taste for memoirs, but enable those who take an interest in the lives of distinguished or extraordinary men to indulge their tastes, without the toil of searching through the many volumes of periodical literature, which are necessarily devoted to a great variety of subjects, or encountering the disappointment and delay of being obliged to wait for the tardy justice of a ponderous biographical dictionary." The plan of the work, as thus described, is an excellent one, and to no better hands could its execution have been committed. Mr. Dodd's well-known ability and accuracy, as well as his long practice in biographical researches, were a guarantee for the proper performance of what he here undertook. This promise of excellence has been amply realized in the work, which embraces concise and yet full memoirs of all persons who have died within the last year, in whose fate the public can be supposed likely to take an interest. It is written with much neatness and elegance of style; the judgment of the author has enabled him to avoid superfluity and prolixity of trivial detail on the one hand, or vagueness and generality on the other. We may refer to the memoir of the Marquis Wellesley as a model in this style of biography, presenting a clear and correct narrative of his life and actions, with a view of his public character, in as short compass as was consistent with the demands of the subject. If carried out in the same spirit, the work will furnish a complete view of the careers of all the persons who, in the present age, so fruitful in talent, have gained any degree of celebrity or distinction.

"The Parliamentary Companion" is a well-known hand-book of political information, which has now become established in the favour of the public.

The other works of the same author—his "Peerage" and "Manual of Dignities"—ought equally to be in the hands of all who interest themselves in public affairs, or desire thoroughly to comprehend the form of British society, and the workings of the constitution under which they live.

**THE ORIGIN OF THE FASTS AND FESTIVALS OF THE CHURCH,** arranged according to the Calendar. 1 vol. 12mo. Brooks.

It is properly remarked in the preface to this little volume that the information supplied by it "is of that kind which all persons are expected to possess, and are anxious to acquire, but which few know where to obtain." The want of such a compendium has long been felt. How few there are, for instance, who can explain the meaning of the terms Ember Days, Rogation Days, Quadragesima, Quinquagesima, and so forth, yet there are fewer still who would not be ashamed to confess ignorance. We recommend the work to all who are anxious to inform themselves on these particulars as adequate to its purpose, and compiled from the best sources. It comprises explanations of the names of the months, with biographical sketches of the persons, and historical accounts of the events on which the festivals are founded. A sketch of the origin and nature of almanacks, and explanations of their chronological and astronomical terms, is added.

**A TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL GUIDE TO THE ISLE OF WIGHT,** comprising authentic Accounts of its Antiquities, Natural Productions, and Romantic Scenery. By THOMAS BRETTELL. 1 vol. 12mo. G. Biggs.

An excellent guide to the island, which Walter Scott calls "that lovely spot, which he, who has once seen, never forgets, through whatever part of the world his future path may lead him." No spot is more frequently visited by summer tourists, especially since the establishment of the South-Western Railway; and all persons repairing thither cannot do better than possess themselves of this volume, which will furnish them with all the information they are likely to require, and some not uninteresting reading besides.

**MAXIMS, MORALS, AND GOLDEN RULES. EXTRACTS, USEFUL, INSTRUCTIVE, AND ENTERTAINING.** Madden & Co.

Two admirable manuals, each of which contains matter useful to men of all ranks and conditions. They consist, the former of apophthegms and sentences; the latter, of moderately long extracts, carefully selected from approved writers, and bearing on matters which, like the Essays of Bacon, come home to the business and bosoms of men. In the latter, many valuable extracts will be found from early English authors, whose works are scarce and costly, and in few hands but those of the scholar and book collector. Coleridge remarks, "Great old books of the great old authors are not in everybody's reach; and though it is better to know them thoroughly than to know them here and there, yet it is a good work to give a little to those who have neither time nor means to get more." With reference to aphorisms, Johnson says, "He may therefore be justly numbered among the benefactors of mankind who contracts the great rules of life into short sentences, that may be easily impressed on the memory, and taught by frequent recollection to recur habitually to the mind." We heartily approve of the plan of both collections, and have found them most useful in recalling many sayings and remarks of great writers which had slipped from recollection, or escaped our search in the original works. There is amusing as well as instructive matter, for a number of anecdotes illustrative of the principles and maxims are introduced.

[We take this opportunity of reminding publishers that they must send us their magazines and periodical works regularly and in good time, if they wish us to pay attention to them.]

## NEW MUSIC.

**VOCAL PART MUSIC, Sacred and Secular.** Edited by Edward F. Rembault, F.S.A., &c. D'Almaine and Co.

We have been favoured with the first six numbers of this very elegant

and desirable publication, and have no doubt that the praiseworthy object of the editors will be speedily and advantageously attained. If it were productive of no other effect than that of making young musicians (of the present day, who affect to despise the works of our masters) look into and study the "hidden soul of harmony" that is enshrined in the music of the ancients, a great good would be the consequence thereof. We should not be thronged, as we are now, with half-fledged composers, who think that if they can construct an air of a dozen bars' clumsy movement, all the desiderata of musical knowledge have been arrived at. Let them study such works as this delightful work promises to favour the public with, from time to time, and we shall soon perceive an amelioration in our musical taste. The numbers we have had the pleasure of perusing present us with some names probably not heard of by many before—such as Redford, Crecquillon, Richardson, &c.; but the sooner that every lover of poetical music becomes acquainted with them, the better for his taste and judgment. We entirely agree with the substitution of the G and F clefs for the C; and altogether recommend this elegant work, equally for instruction as for amusement. We cannot take our leave of it without specially recommending to notice Crecquillon's charming madrigal, "Hence, clouds, away!"

**THE UNION.** Kathleen Mavourneen and Dermot Astore. Written by Mrs. Crawford; composed by F. N. Crouch. D'Almaine and Co.

"The Union" is not so happy a production as any other of Mr. Crouch's melodies—it is too chromatic and laboured, without an object. The second part of the air is most anti-Irish, as is also the costume of Dermot on the title-page, which resembles Perrot in an Italian ballet. The words are not particularly remarkable, except for applying the epithet "Astore" to a male. But we must not enter here into philology.

**LAYS OF ERIN, No. I.** The Maid of Kildare. The poetry by W. H. Bellamy, Esq.; the music by Alexander Lee. D'Almaine and Co.

A pleasing and simple melody; not very original or characteristic, but easy of retention and performance.

**LISTEN TO THE AIR THAT I LOVE BEST.** Words by J. E. Carpenter; music by N. J. Spörle. L. Williams and Son.

In this ballad the memory of "the song of other days" is advocated to the exclusion of everything modern; the composer, however, has not rigidly adhered to his text, for he has presented us with a light graceful melody which is anything but old-fashioned.

**THE HILLS OF MY COUNTRY ARE MANTLED WITH SNOW.** Ballad. Composed by F. Köhler. L. Williams and Son.

A ballad of the extremest simplicity—no attempt at modulation or chromatic phrases—and, withal, pleasing from its great modesty.

**THE PRINCE OF WALES'S MARCH,** arranged for the Piano-forte. By C. Chaulieu. D'Almaine and Co.

A graceful and correct trifle, partaking, however, more of the Swiss style of music than anything connected with our young royal highness's title. But there are hills in Helvetia, and hills in Wallia, and that is quite enough.

**FANTASIE ORAGEUSE,** for the Piano-forte, composed by Charles Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

A brilliant production in this popular composer's most felicitous manner. The *larghetto*, in four flats, is most elegantly treated, and the *allegro vivace* finely sustained in accordance with the subject to the end.

**A SECOND FANTASIA FOR THE PIANO-FORTE.** By R. Andrews. L. Williams and Son.

This is a misnomer: it is not a fantasia, but a series of variations in the old subdivisional style on the grand march in "Norma," wound up by a *coda* as common as well may be. We have not seen the first fantasia by Mr. Andrews, but we would recommend him, if he attempt a third, to aim at something original.

**MORCEAU DE SONATA,** for the Piano-forte. By C. Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

Is a more elegant and serious composition than the foregoing. Bishop's celebrated vocal quintet, "Blow gentle gales," is most delicately and expressively reduced to the piano-forte; and in the following *allegro con trio*, the young contrapuntist, as well as pianist, will find some excellent writing, particularly at page 6, where a *fugata* passage suddenly breaks forth with all the energy of an impromptu. Altogether this is an excellent *morceau*.

**FANTASIE DE CHASSE,** for the Piano-forte. By Charles Czerny. D'Almaine and Co.

This is a brilliant and not difficult Fantasia de Chasse, but we are weary of "hounds and horns" on the piano-forte.

**FANTASIE AND BRILLIANT VARIATIONS ON AIRS FROM ADAM'S OPERA "LE ROI D'YVETOT."** By Fred. Kalkbrenner. D'Almaine and Co.

It is quite a treat now-a-days to see the name of Kalkbrenner on the title-page of a musical novelty: it is a genuine guarantee of something good; at least with this feeling we turned over the pages of this publication, and we have not been disappointed. The introduction is a masterpiece of solid writing, and the *divertimento* pages which follow it are sprinkled over with some elegant and novel passages.

**ARCHDUKE OF AUSTRIA'S BAND MARCH.** Composed by Fred. Köhler. L. Williams and Son.

This is a very unpretending little trifle: it will be found of use to very juvenile piano-forte players.

## THE THEATRES.

## ITALIAN OPERA.

This central arena of all that is attractive in the *beau monde*—all that is delightful in the arts of music, and her sister, the muse of poetical motion—and (to use the phrase of most magical influence) all that is *fashionable* in the gay world, will open this evening, March 11, with Donizetti's opera of "Adelia;" principal characters by Madame Persiani, Signor Conti, and Signor Fornasari. In former years it was the custom of the *entrepreneur* to open with any sort of a company, generally composed of third and fourth-rate artists, who, although in their *débuts* they attempted the highest rôles, soon found their original level, or were withdrawn and forgotten before the season was half over; the lessee finding to his expense the error of applying the domestic axiom, *Magnum est vecigal parsimonia*, to the concerns of a national establishment dependant upon aristocratic patronage like the Opera. Mr. Lumley has acted upon a wiser principle, by not giving us at the opening of the forthcoming season any hazardous or doubtful novelties, but presenting us at once with an opera and ballet worthy of the best support. Of the skill, versatility, and artistical finish of Persiani, little need be said. Inferior to many of her rivals in physical power, she possesses in a great degree over, we may say, all of them, a more ready physical obedience to perform whatever her rich fancy, guided by the purest taste and judgment, may suggest; and if the volume of her voice be not of the *calibre* of a Pasta or a Grisi, her *recitals* are always eloquent, energetic, and graceful. There is also in some of her pathetic tones a thrillingness of design rather than reality, which not the less

conveys the sentiment of the singer to her sensitive auditors. Her performances may be styled

Il cantar, che nell'anima si sente—  
Il più ne sente l'anima, il men l'orecchio!

With such a *prima donna* the opera never before (in our time) commenced its career. A new (at least to our boards) *tenore serio*, Signor Dominique Conti, is to appear also at the opening. He is an artist of the Donzelli school, possessing a powerful and beautiful voice, which will be the "ninety-nine" out of the "hundred" requisites towards good singing with the multitude. We do not mean to depreciate the taste of the good folks of Lisbon (with whom he has been an immense favourite during the last four years), by mentioning his voice *en particulier*: we merely mean that it is his forte; while, on the other hand, he is by no means to be considered as an instance of "*vox et præterea nihil*;" for his manner, although somewhat *sombre*, is chaste and impressive. In addition, we are to have another *débütant* in this country, Signor Luciano Fornasari (from the Teatro Regio, Turin), who, no doubt, is intended to fill the place of Tamburini, and whose abilities unquestionably will entitle him to do so, if there be not "got up" another shameful tyranny over the lessee, as was the case when Coletti (a good singer and an injured man) was brought forward under similar circumstances. Fornasari possesses an immense reputation in Italy as a *primo basso cantante*, and is an actor of the greatest versatility and discernment. His person is rather *portly*, resembling the "Gros de Naples" when somewhat younger, and like that great man, he is as impressive in opera seria as he is volatile and piquant in the buffa. His *Barbiere* is esteemed to be the best on the stage. Then for the ballet, we are to have Fanny Elssler, Guy Stephan, and Adèle Dumilatre (a most beautiful and accomplished danseuse), with the inimitable Perrot, Silvain, and a host of others, on the first night. Mr. Lumley you are right, "*chi ben comincia ha la metà del l'Opera*!"

But brilliant as this opening will be, we must consider it only as "the heliacal rising of the stars that are to follow." Grisi, Signora Ali (a contralto of continental celebrity), the charming Moltini, Mario, Panzini, and "though last, not least,"—*LA-BLACHE*! or, as he is now styled, *Don Pasquale*, from his extraordinary performance of that character in Donizetti's opera of the same name. It is not improbable that Rubini also, who intends visiting London in the course of the season, will again "enchant our ears" by joining the operatic corps,—what a treat in *perspectu*! The ballet is to be reinforced by Taglioni and Cerito, and a hundred other "*amorette alati*," so that if there be not names "*Apollineo digna choro*," we know not what the subscribers and the public would look for at the hands of the liberal lessee.

Since writing the above it is with the greatest pleasure also that we perceive the name of the interesting and unfortunate Brambilla has been added to the list of engagements. It may not be known to all our readers why we apply the term "unfortunate" to this delightful contralto; but be it known that having captivated an Italian nobleman of the highest order, and accepted his honourable addresses, her lover, on the very appointed *jour de nocce* was carried off by some ruffians, and has never since been heard of! This fatal circumstance has added a melancholy charm to the naturally plaintive voice of poor Brambilla, who now may be said, like the lorn nightingale,

to mourn her mate,  
In voice most sweet, but desolate!

If Signora Ali prove a "hit" the *ensemble* of the Opera cast will be more perfect than we ever recollect it to have been. Perhaps a *prima seconda donna* would be a desideratum, as we cannot suppose Grisi and Persiani will frequently, if ever, assume an inferior part to strengthen a cast; but we must not be too exigent.

Various are the novelties, both in opera and ballet, which are now in preparation. In the first there are three new operas by Donizetti, including his wonderful "Don Pasquale," which has nearly turned the heads of the Parisians with admiration. Paer's "Camilla" is to be revived, and Herold's "Zampa" will appear in Italian guise. A new opera, entitled (and founded upon Schiller's) "Don Carlos," with music by Costa, will also be produced in the course of the season. In the ballet department we are to have a new ballet, entitled "L'Aurore," the subject from Guido's celebrated picture, the music by Signor Pagny, in which Dumilatre will make her curtsy on the opening night; after which, on the same evening, "La Tarantule" will be revived for the reappearance of Fanny Elssler. Another new ballet, named "La Esmeralda," is in preparation for the same *dansée*; and *encore un autre* entitled "La Naiade," for the *début* of Taglioni, most likely in conjunction with the aerial Cerito. The choruses are to be augmented, and to receive more than customary drill, that nothing may be short of perfection; and the splendid orchestra, increased to the number of one hundred performers, will be, as usual, under the able conduct of the clever, just, severe, but impartial Costa. With such a prospect before us we cannot but thank Mr. Lumley for his exertions, and sincerely wish that he may be as successful in his arduous undertaking as he has been liberal and indefatigable in his caterership for the enjoyment of his patrons. We will present our readers from time to time with individual portraits and scenic groupings from the Opera as they may strike the fancy of our artist, who wants but a bird's-eye glimpse of anything interesting to transfer it faithfully to our pages for the entertainment of our numerous friends among the public.

## DRURY-LANE.

"*Virginius*" was one of the first tragedies which introduced Mr. Macready to the notice of the public, and will be, perhaps, the one in which he will continue to appear with the most success. The house on Monday was not full—not nearly so full as the manager deserved, but he must have experienced satisfaction in perceiving that he made a thorough impression on his audience, that all his efforts were appreciated, that sympathy followed him throughout. In the whole range of characters which Mr. Macready plays there is, probably, not one which he has made so perfectly his own as the Roman plebeian in Mr. Knowles's tragedy—not one which he has seized so completely in all its bearings, and in which he gives such perfect satisfaction. In the paternal tenderness, which is the feeling of his first scene with *Virginia*—a charming scene, in which the tumult of old Rome is most pleasingly interrupted by a tranquil picture of domestic life—he exhibits that depth of affection which, to make the character dramatic, the author has given to *Virginius*. It is the dignified repose of a veteran, who seeks refreshment from the conflict with stern natures like his own, in the affection of a beloved child. This is the scene in which the character of *Virginia* is most striking, for in the subsequent parts of the drama her more delicate nature is almost lost in the bustle of the action. Miss H. Faucit appeared to great advantage here. The maiden-like consciousness of her love for *Scilius*, which she would half conceal from the knowledge of her father, by modestly declining her face—the very act that betrays it—and the warmth of filial affection with which she clings to her father, with a full sense of dependency, gave great completeness to the scene, and prepared us for that after situation, where the wronged maiden, claimed as slave, feels that all is lost, till her father has returned, and she finds herself once more in his embraces. Strikingly beautiful is Macready's pathos as he gives *Virginia* to *Scilius*, with the speech beginning—

Didst thou but know, young man,  
How fondly I have watched since the day  
Her mother died.

*Dentatus*, the plebeian imitation of the old patrician Menenius Agrippa, was played with much ability by Phelps. The caustic speeches of the veteran he gave with rugged humour, but we wish that he would not allow the habit of bawling to grow upon him. The practice of loud speaking is also beginning to do considerable injury to Anderson, who played *Scilius*. At the fall of the curtain the audience broke out into true enthusiasm, and hailed Mr. Macready with every expression of delight.

## COVENT-GARDEN.

Sheridan Knowles's play of *Love* was revived on Monday, the two principal characters being intrusted to a lady and gentleman making their first appearances. The gentleman, whose name is Mr. Paumier, has, we believe, previously made an attempt to take the higher walk of tragedy characters, about four years ago, but failed to make any



successful impression. Beyond doubt his second trial has not placed him in any better position, the general feeling of the house, as far as any feeling could exist in so thin and chill an assembly, being that he had mistaken his vocation. The entire performance was a failure, and the curtain fell in silence, interrupted only by a few scattered plaudits.

## ADELPHI.

A comic burletta, called "Captain Charlotte," in two acts, adapted from the French, was played at this theatre on Monday for the first time in this country. The piece was very cleverly played by all parties concerned. Miss Kate Howard, who sustained the principal part, is likely to be a great addition to the company already engaged at the theatre, is a very clever young lady, and to the attractions of a handsome face and good person, unites considerable talent as a dramatic artist. She was received with applause at the fall of the curtain. There was an unanimous call for her, and on her appearance bunches of flowers and similar marks of approbation were showered on the stage. She is certainly deserving of public patronage. The piece has a great many good dramatic situations, and was received with strong marks of approbation.

## DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

COVENT GARDEN.—The manager, Mr. Bunn, revives Weber's celebrated opera of "Oberon," for his benefit on Monday.

MADLE. BRAMBILLA.—We gladly perceive that this interesting lady and delightful contralto has been added to the list of the Opera engagements.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC.—The first concert for the season will take place at the new rooms, Hanover-square, on Wednesday, the 15th of March.

DRURY LANE THEATRICAL FUND.—The "festival" in aid of the funds of this charity is "necessarily" postponed to Wednesday, March 22nd, in consequence of the first ancient concert of the season being fixed for Wednesday the 15th of March, at which his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge is to be present, and of course could not extend his noble ubiquity to the charity on the same evening.

MR. JAMES BENNET.—This gentleman has been appointed to succeed the late Mr. Vaughan, as tenor singer at the chapel royal.

LYCEUM.—The season here is drawing to a close; and Mr. Carter, the lion-king, takes his benefit on Friday; when Charles Freeman, the American giant, will go through his equestrian performances on two horses, one, we believe, not being competent to the task.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

## THE TURF.

"Beware the Ides of March," is a wise old saw, having a currency of some twenty centuries. Even we cannot more conveniently preface our notices of the turf for this year of grace than with so wholesome a spice of caution. There has been, since old Forty-two went out, some little doing at Tattersall's, but in this instant month business has commenced in earnest, and the legs are heard exclaiming with Richard—

Now is the winter of our discontent  
Made glorious summer.

The racing season has begun *quoad* the speculator, and its relation with him is our present affair. To the various sports of this island our attention will be turned in their succession, in fact, seasonably directed; for the present, the turf demands our especial attention.

If ever there was a company of monomaniacs going about loose, it is the backers of the great Derby favourite in 1843. For that race there are upwards of a hundred horses in training, and one is backed (and has been for months) at little more, on the average, than *seven* to one!! A beaten—a *badly* beaten horse backed under such circumstances, at seven to one! On this horse one individual, a leading man in the Manchester ring, stands to the tune of £60,000. "Think of that, Master Brooke!" let this be the key-note of our song. "A British Yeoman" is the most preposterously over-rated of all the over-rated that have ever flourished in the annals of Epsom credulity. Leave we the Derby, however, for a space, and betake us to the present state of the Chester Cup. This race seems from the cradle to have been a rogue—a sort of Olympic Bill Sykes. First they got up a quiet little "do," upon the Corsair, picking the pockets of the green of any odds to be had, from 10 to 1 to 100 to 1 inclusive. Before this the foundation for a handsome larceny was laid by the handicapper, who put 5st. 13lbs. on the Bizarre filly, or a stone and a half less on twice as bad a runner of her own age. This being the case, everybody with a mouth and eyes, having by means of the latter espied a good thing, opened the former to turn it to account. Among these was one Mr. R—, of Manchester, who, finding all mankind ready to lay all their moneys on her, took their odds of all sorts, and sought to make them even by buying the mare, it is natural to suppose for the purpose of doing as he pleased with his own. This he conceived he had done, and then went and betted one Mr. Goodman Levi a cool £500 she did not start at all at Chester. Now on this Goodman became alarmed, and, seeking out one Mr. Clarke, who he ignorantly imagined to be the real owner of Bizarre, he learnt a bargain had been struck for her with R—, as aforesaid. This took him for a moment aback; but "sufferance" not being the badge of his peculiar tribe, he made an offer to become the purchaser of her himself, seeing that R— had unlawfully bargained for her on a Sunday! Taking a bond of indemnity for £8000 in case R— should bring an action for breach of contract, Clarke resold to Levi for £1680, about six times the value of the animal, who of course will run at Chester, which will reduce her price by £300.

## COUNTRY NEWS.

ASHBURTON ELECTION.—The polling commenced at eight o'clock on Wednesday morning, and throughout the day the proceedings were conducted in a very quiet and orderly manner. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Matheson, 141; Palmer, 95; Majority, 45. The defeated candidate professed Conservative principles.

LIVERPOOL.—ANOTHER GREAT FIRE.—We are sorry to say that another dreadful fire took place at Liverpool early on Tuesday morning, by which the boiler, workshops, and a great part of the foundry of Messrs. Fawcett and Preston, in York-street, and two warehouses (one bonded and the other free) were destroyed. The fire broke out about one o'clock in the paint shop belonging to the foundry, and though Mr. Whitty and the fire-police were immediately on the spot, it was impossible to do anything effectual for a long time, owing to the usual deplorable want of water. At last a supply was procured, but not until the flames had got such a head as to make it impossible to extinguish them, until they had destroyed the greater part of the foundry and an adjoining warehouse, together with another on the opposite side of Lydia Anne-street. One of the most painful circumstances connected with this sad calamity is, that it will deprive from 300 to 400 workmen of employment, and thus add to the already frightful amount of distress existing in the town. Owing to the pressure of the times, the number of men employed in this great establishment had been reduced from nearly 700 to 350, and of these a very large proportion, if not the whole, will be unable to obtain employment until the workshops are rebuilt.

MANCHESTER.—ENORMOUS SILK ROBBERIES.—During the last two or three years a number of silk warehouses in Manchester and its neighbourhood have been broken into and robbed of goods, the entire amount of which is said to have exceeded £10,000 value. These robberies have been so ingeniously planned and executed as to have defied the utmost vigilance of the police either to trace the goods or the thieves at the time, and not the slightest information on the subject has till very lately been obtained. About a fortnight ago, however, it was rumoured that parties were connected with these robberies who stood higher in the world than the police had ventured to look—that they had been planned and effected at the instance, in fact, of master silk manufacturers and dyers. It was said that these parties, entering the warehouses of different merchants and tradesmen in the way of business, had thus the means, in the day time, without suspicion attaching to them, of observing the fastenings of doors, and getting to know the situation of the most valuable and most suitable goods for their purpose—that they then laid their plans and submitted these plans to workmen in their employ—journeymen housebreakers—by whom the robberies were effected; that the goods so stolen were mostly yarns, which, on being brought to them, were immediately consigned to the dye-tub, and that thus, with the change of colour, the possibility of detection was removed. This rumour is said to have reached the police, and we understand that it has since been traced to the letter of a convict lately received from

him by his parents. What the precise language of the letter is remains a secret, but we learn that the parties to whom it refers had in contemplation, besides their present plundering transactions, a scheme for swindling on a most extensive scale, from the effects of which the mercantile community will probably be saved, in consequence of these disclosures. The police have not been long in acting on their newly-acquired information, and having obtained search warrants against Messrs. Nathaniel and Edwin Lucas, silk-manufacturers and dyers, carrying on business at Leigh, near Manchester, and who have also a place of business near Macclesfield; these men have been apprehended in consequence of stolen goods found in their possession, and they were brought up for examination at the New Bailey Court-house on Monday last before D. Maude, Esq., and Elias Chadwick, Esq., the sitting magistrates. After a long investigation, which involved the examination of a number of witnesses, the prisoners were remanded for a week, the magistrates refusing to take bail.

## CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

MONDAY.  
(Before the Recorder and Mr. Commissioner Bullock.)



THE ROBBERY AT THE CLUBS.—*Joshua John Ashley*, described in the calendar as "agent," aged 35, was placed at the bar on a charge of stealing four silver spoons, and one silver fork, value £8, the property of the Earl of Clarendon and others, in their dwelling-house. There were also five other similar indictments against the prisoner for robbery at other club-houses. Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin conducted the prosecution; Mr. Prendergast defended the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson, in opening his address to the jury, said that the prisoner at the bar was indicted for larceny under somewhat peculiar and novel circumstances, and which must raise a discussion on a point of law. The prisoner was most respectably connected—he was the son of an army agent, and a member of the following clubs:—The Junior United Service Club; the Union Club; the Reform Club; and the Colonial Club. Silver plate was missed from the establishments of which the prisoner was a member, and from some circumstance which lately occurred, suspicion fell upon him as being the purloiner. At this period the prisoner was lodging in Allingham-street, Pimlico. Instructions were given to the police to watch his movements, and on the day named in the indictment he was seen to leave home. He was followed by a policeman to Holborn, and seen to enter a pawnbroker's shop of the name of Fleming. On entering the shop he pulled out a parcel from his pocket, which contained four spoons and a fork, which he desired the person he gave them to behind the counter to have them marked with the same initials as formerly. The policeman having obtained possession of the parcel, took the prisoner into custody, and asked him where he got the spoons from; prisoner replied that he had had them in his possession for four years. On examining the articles it was clear that some crest or initial had been rubbed off. The policeman then went with the prisoner to his lodgings in Allingham-street, Pimlico. On searching them he found a great number of duplicates for which plate had been pledged; and he also found a file, which it would be most important to consider when the evidence was gone into. It would be clearly proved that these spoons were the property of the Junior United Service Club; but then a question would be raised as to whether the prisoner, he being a member of that club, could be indicted for larceny in taking them away—that was a matter of law, however, which must be decided by the court. The plate belonging to this club was entrusted to Mr. John Howse, the butler, who gave security for keeping it safe, and he believed Mr. Howse had been obliged to make the loss good; therefore he thought, in law, the prisoner might be indicted for stealing it from him. The learned counsel cited several cases in which convictions had taken place, which he should have hereafter to contend were analogous to the charge against the prisoner. Mr. Clarkson, after a few other remarks, proceeded to call witnesses, but as their evidence was precisely the same as that given a few days since at the police-office, and which was fully reported, we consider it unnecessary to give any detail of the evidence.—The learned Recorder summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—Sentence, transportation for seven years.

## TUESDAY.

The Common Sergeant sat in the New Court to-day, and tried the charge of assault, in which one of the prisoners, who gave his name Simpson, was supposed to be either a baronet or a nobleman. We merely allude to the case, as Mr. Bodkin, counsel for the prosecution, said a rumour had gone abroad of a most mischievous and cruel nature; the name of that respectable gentleman who was then sitting on the bench, Sir Felix Booth, had been mentioned as the delinquent. Now, a more honourable and moral man than Sir Felix did not exist. He had filled with the greatest credit the high office of Sheriff of London, and was in all respects entitled to the esteem of his fellow-citizens and the public. He (Mr. Bodkin) would prove the real name of the prisoner Simpson; his name was Robert Smith, and he had for a number of years carried on a respectable practice as a solicitor in the city of Worcester. Witnesses having proved that the real name of the prisoner was Robert Smith, the trial proceeded, and a verdict of "Guilty" on the eighth count of the indictment was returned.—Mr. Clarkson took a legal objection to the indictment, and consequently the judgment was postponed.—Sir Felix Booth was on the bench during the whole morning.—The Common Sergeant observed, in summing up, that rumour was a "common liar."

The Recorder sat in the Old Court, but no case of interest was tried.

## WEDNESDAY.

(Before the Common Sergeant.)  
*George Coward*, a porter, aged 33, was indicted for stealing (in London) 304 yards of silk velvet, called waistcoating, and 5 yards of satin, value £9 12s., the property of Messrs. Sidney Smith and Co., of King-street, Cheapside, to whom he was a servant; and *James Newcomb* (previously known to the police) was charged with feloniously receiving the same with a guilty knowledge. In this case the main facts of the evidence were similar in many respects. The principal difference was that these articles were contained in a truss which had been in its transit through the medium of Messrs. Chaplin and Horne. The scheme resorted to by the prisoner Coward showed that he was an adept by nature or tuition, inasmuch as for some time both his employers and the carriers were prevented from suspecting him. Smith, the officer, proved that the articles named in the indictment found their way through the agency of Newcomb to the shop of Wallace and Co. Mr. Wallace was examined, and acknowledged that he purchased the property of the prisoner Newcomb on the day the robbery was effected. Common Sergeant: You did? Pray what might you have given for the waistcoating per yard?—Mr. Wallace, 3s. 4d., and I sold it in a lot.—Common Sergeant: For how much?—The witness named the sum. Common Sergeant: Pray how much was that per yard? Mr. Wallace: 5s. within a fraction. Common Sergeant: A quick return and a large profit. Neither you nor your partner shall have a farthing expenses. We find how the system is working. Who can wonder at the repeated failures of tradesmen, who, by an organised plan, are plundered wholesale by their servants. Mr. Wilde said he saw the difficulties he had to contend with, and was unable to rebut the evidence.—The jury were so satisfied that they simultaneously returned a verdict of guilty. The Common Sergeant then proceeded to sentence Coward to seven years' transportation, and Newcomb, the receiver, to fourteen years, being seven upon each indictment. The court at its rising adjourned till Monday the 3rd of April next.

## POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Wednesday Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, printers, in Whitefriars, applied for protection against the mischief which might be done either to their property or persons by an insane person named *James Dowie*. Dowie was charged at this office on the previous Friday and Saturday with breaking five panes of glass at the printing-office of the complainants, to accomplish which he had carried stones in his pocket. In excuse for this he stated that Messrs. Bradbury and Evans print *Chambers's Edinburgh Journal*, in which one of his ancestors, who went to India, had been traduced, and neither the booksellers in Paternoster-row, nor the printers of the paper, would tell him where Mr. Robert Chambers lived in London. He knew Mr. Chambers was constantly driving a little phaeton up and down London, and the effect of the statement in the paper was, that he could get no employment as a journeyman shoemaker.—Mr. Evans stated that Mr. Chambers resides in Edinburgh, and the alderman tried to reason the prisoner out of his delusion that what was said of Dowie in India could have no effect on the prisoner's chance of obtaining work.—The prisoner was committed to Bridewell for the damage.—Messrs. Bradbury and Evans now stated that the medical officer at Bridewell had pronounced Dowie to be decidedly affected with monomania, and after the recent decision it was impossible to say in what direction or to what extent of injury the madly might impel him when his imprisonment expired. He might be exasperated by the detention, and either break more windows or make an attempt to take life. The application was, therefore, that he should be brought before a magistrate, and if found to be insane on the point mentioned, to be declared a dangerous lunatic, and sent to a madhouse.—Mr. Alderman Gibbs said he could not deal with the case in the absence of the accused.

CLERKENWELL.—AN ARRANT IMPOSTOR.—The case of a young female named *Caroline Hayward* came on for re-examination. At previous examinations this young woman stated that she had lately come from Jamaica; that she was niece to Captain Macpherson, of the British Queen; and that she was highly respectably connected. Her story was so circumstantial and affecting that the sympathies of all acquainted with it were quite enlisted in

her favour. She said that her husband, to whom she was but a few months married, had deserted her for no other reason than because she did not possess a fortune, which, previous to their marriage, he imagined she did. It now appears, however, that she was in all respects the reverse of what she stated herself to be, and that her statement was nothing more nor less than an ingenious fiction got up for the purpose of deceiving the magistrate.—Mr. Cope, the governor of Newgate, Mr. Mathews, and Mr. Soland were present in court, and ready to depose to the following facts, which these individuals communicated to the reporter, and which, in justice to Mr. Hayward and his family, we state. In the February sessions, 1842, of the Central Criminal Court, the applicant was tried under the name of Anne Monkhouse, for robbing John Farring Mathews, proprietor of the Cumberland Coffee-house, with whom she had lived as servant of all work, of a gold locket, some money, and a considerable quantity of wearing apparel, and other property.—Mr. Greenwood said there could be no doubt but the applicant was the same who had been married to James Hayward, and he would, therefore, sign the order for her removal to Aylesbury.—When the applicant was called in to sign her name to the order paper, she was obliged to confess herself unable to do so. Although she previously stated that she was mistress of seven languages, and otherwise elegantly accomplished, she alighted her cross to the document.—The applicant was removed in charge of the parish officers of St. Pancras, who will immediately forward her to the Aylesbury workhouse.

QUEEN-SQUARE.—OBSTRUCTING MEMBERS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.—At five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, as the magistrate, Mr. Bond, was about retiring, Mr. Hughes, an inspector of the A Division, on duty at the House of Commons, brought a very fashionably-dressed and fine-looking woman, apparently about forty years of age, who gave her name Sarah Newell, in custody, charged with obstructing members of Parliament, in the lobby of the House of Commons.—Mr. Hughes stated that the defendant, whom he believed to be of unsound mind, had been about the lobby several times of late, sometimes interrupting the door-keepers, sometimes speaking to the different members as they entered. He had received instructions from the Sergeant-at-Arms not to allow her to remain in the lobby; and, on her visiting the place again that afternoon, and addressing Mr. Hume as he entered, he desired her to leave, and, on her refusal, laid hold of her arm gently, in order to get her out, when she resisted, declaring that she had a right to remain there, and he then took her into custody.—Mr. Bond inquired whether she was in the habit of addressing the members on the occasion of every visit?—Mr. Hughes replied in the affirmative, and said she gave them the following printed bill:—"British soldiers, act like freemen. The power you possess will be required, and when I need your aid protect me. 'Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men.' Luke, ii. 14. Jesus Christ, when on earth in form of man, asserted that God was his father, and for that was persecuted by his own people, the Jews. I, with as much confidence, assert that he, Jesus Christ, is my husband. I have been persecuted by my people, and may be still more so, for maintaining this glorious truth. I will, nevertheless, maintain it, for I have a right so to do. Christ lived, suffered, died, was buried, and rose from the dead for the salvation of mankind. I was permitted to be born, to suffer, to die, to be re-animated, and to live for the same purpose. Bigoted Christians, who are as blind as the Jews were, will assert that I speak blasphemy. Can they prove it? No: I wish they would make the attempt. SARAH NEWELL. Feb. 17, 1843.—Who is now your Queen? I am. March 7, 1843.—The last two lines were written on the margin of the bill.—Mr. Bond asked the lady what she had to say.—Defendant replied: Had I been treated as a lady there would have been no cause of complaint against me. I fancy I can conduct myself as a lady, and ought to be treated as such.—Mr. Bond inquired whether anything was known of defendant's connections.—Mr. Hughes said she had a house at No. 1, Grafton-street, Fitzroy-square, left her by her father. He had made some inquiries a short time ago, in consequence of letters written by her to different members. She had been three times in a lunatic asylum.—Defendant: I was twenty-four years ago that I was put in the asylum, and I declare that I was as sane as I am at this moment. They said, when they discharged me, that I was incurable; but it is only their assertion. Is there anything in my manner or behaviour to stamp upon me the imputation of insanity? I have been ill-used. I applied to the Lord Chancellor, and my wrongs were not redressed. I wrote to different members of Parliament, but my communications were treated with contempt, and remained unanswered. I am now here, and have an opportunity of stating these things. You may sympathise; the public may sympathise with me.—Mr. Bond asked if it was known how defendant obtained her living? Defendant: I have no hesitation in stating it myself. I can earn seven guineas per week by my profession; but I'll never paint another miniature until I have some redress. In answer to a question from the magistrate, defendant said she had a nephew, a tradesman in East Cheap, who had nothing to do with her, and whom she used to nurse. After repeated and earnest assurances on the part of the unfortunate lady that she was not mad, Mr. Bond said that members of Parliament had a great public duty to perform, and must not be obstructed. He then, addressing the defendant, observed, "Will you promise me that you will not repeat your visit to the house?"—Defendant, hesitatingly: Yes. Mr. Bond: If you keep your word it will induce me to believe that you are not insane.—Defendant: I'm not; but really it's hard to bind me down not to go there at any time. Mr. Bond: You must not; and I am sure if you, as a lady, promise me you will not go, you won't break your word?—Defendant (after some hesitation) said: Well, then, I will not go. Mr. Bond: Then you are discharged. Defendant, as she left the court, bowed, and said, "Good morning, I thank you for your advice, politeness, and attention. I felt I was before a gentleman, and I was not mistaken."

## THREATENED ASSASSINATION OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, accompanied by the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson, Mr. Pemberton (his private secretary), and Mr. Maule, solicitor to the Treasury, attended on Tuesday at Bow-street Police-court, to swear an information against, and demand a warrant, which was instantly granted, for the apprehension of John Dillon, 157, Strand, late officer in the navy, for having on different occasions threatened, by letter and otherwise, to take away his life. The following is the substance of the information:—The information of Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, taken upon oath before T. James Hall, Esq., chief magistrate, saith, that on or about the 22nd of February, he received a letter, produced, bearing the name of John Dillon, complaining of alleged injustice done him through the medium of deponent, and containing certain threats, which he considered did not assume any definite character. He believed such letter was sent by the person whose name it bore; and about the 28th of February he received another letter, produced, bearing the same signature, and containing similar threats. It mentioned in strong terms the case of M'Naughten: and although he abhorred the name of assassin, still he considered he would not be doing wrong if he had shot any person through whose means he had suffered an injustice. On the 4th inst. he received a third letter, bearing the same date, and signed "John Dillon, 157, Strand," in which the writer made claims upon her Majesty's Government for a considerable sum of money, alleged to be due to him for boarding the Peru, and which he accused complainant for being the means of keeping back from him ten years ago, when he was in office as Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the grounds that a charge of cowardice was hanging over him, and that the amount he claimed could not be paid until such charge was cleared up. The letter also mentioned that complainant had admitted the charge to be removed, and unless the money was paid, he (the writer) would be driven to follow in the steps of M'Naughten. The complainant further stated, that he never had any communication with the person whose name was signed to the several letters, except in his official capacity, and through the letters referred to, and he had every reason to apprehend that John Dillon would do him some grievous bodily harm. He also stated, that he did not lay the information against him from any malice he bore to the said John Dillon, but solely from personal apprehension of danger: and the contents of the information were true.

Mr. C. Robert Pemberton, private secretary to the complainant, being sworn, the following depositions were read:—I have received letters from John Dillon, in my official capacity, some of which have been answered, and others destroyed. I have seen the letters produced this day, and believe them to be in his handwriting. I have had several interviews with him, and, on one occasion, he said he was entitled to some remuneration from the Government, which the complainant, who was the person that prevented it being granted, ought to give him, or he had better look out. On one occasion, when he called, I observed he was very much excited.

The following information of John Walsh, colourman, 8, Bernard's Inn, was next read:—I know John Dillon, 157, Strand, and saw him one day last week in a coffee-house in Westminster, when he commenced a conversation with me respecting M'Naughten. He also referred to the case of Bellingham, who shot Mr. Percival, and said there was a wide difference between his case and that of M'Naughten, as Bellingham had received a *bona fide* injury, by which he was driven mad, whereas the other had received none at all. He contended that Bellingham was perfectly justified in shooting Mr. Percival. He continued this conversation with two strangers present, and told them he had a claim upon the Government, and, unless it was satisfied, he would have a pop at some of them, and, if he did shoot any one, it should be Goulburn. This occurrence took place late in the evening, and he appeared to be quite sober, and determined to put his threat into execution, saying, "When I am tried, I'll not plead insanity, but injustice." One of the strangers observed—"Why not petition the House of Commons upon the subject, and wait for a reply to your petition, after it will be laid on the table?" He replied—"Before I can receive any answer to any petition that I may make, I'll have taken Mr. Goulburn's life, and swing for it."

We understand that John Dillon has for some length of time been a prisoner for debt in Whitefriars-street prison. A detainer was immediately lodged against him, and if he should be released from his liabilities, he will immediately be conveyed to Bow-street to answer the charge against him.

The unfortunate person above alluded to has since addressed a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, begging the pardon of the public press; and it is not possible to him to say that the case which he makes out appears to be one of genuine insanity. We have that "dope deferred" maketh the "heart" sick as well as the "head." We say this, however, without recognising in it the slightest excuse for his most criminal threat, which Mr. Dillon himself now heartily repents of.





CHINESE TRIBUTE MONEY ENTERING THE MINT.

## THE CHINESE TRIBUTE.

The pleasant task devolves upon us this week of recording not alone verbally, but by pictorial representation also, the safe arrival at the English mint of the Chinese silver paid as indemnity as arranged by the recent treaty. Our engraving represents the waggons moving slowly under their valuable burden, and escorted by the 6th Foot. That regiment (and not the 60th as erroneously stated in the daily papers) guarded the treasure during its transit upon the Southampton Railway, and upon them devolved the gratifying duty of escorting it to the building in which it is destined to take a new form, and, impressed with the image of the British monarch, pass current amongst a people widely different to those who first cleansed it from its parent earth.



SYCEE SILVER.

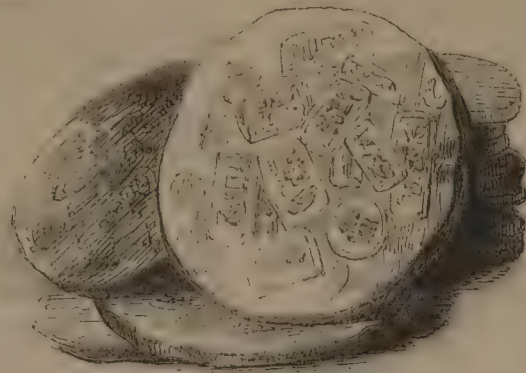
The Sycee silver is in masses from three to four inches in width, as represented in our engraving, and appears as if cast to the shape of the crucible. In the centre of each piece of the metal are marks in the Chinese character. These hieroglyphics are also interesting from their similarity to those attached to the treaty recently completed between his Celestial Majesty and this country.

On Tuesday afternoon, about three o'clock, five more waggons, escorted by a strong party of the 10th Regiment, arrived at the Royal Mint, from the terminus of the Southampton Railway at Nine Elms, with 20 tons of the Chinese silver, in value 750,000 dollars, which was brought over from China by her Majesty's ship Columbine, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, and was brought to town by the above railroad, under the especial care of Mr. Cooper, of the Commissary Department at the Mint. The silver is packed in boxes about two feet in length and one and a half in height, 425 in number. The official authorities were in readiness at the Mint for the purpose of receiving it, and, the usual formalities having been gone through, it was deposited in the same bullion storehouse as that in which the consignment brought over by the Modeste brig is placed, making in all nearly 2,000,000 dollars. The greatest activity and bustle now exist in that institution, consequent upon the arrival of this immense quantity of silver, and it is expected that in the course of the week they will have stored the 1,000,000 on board the Herald, and the 3,000,000 in the Blonde, which vessels are at present detained in the Channel. It has been stated the silver, after it has been melted, will be sold to dealers: such is not the fact. It is expected that orders will not be given as to the disposal of it till the whole of the ransom has arrived.

A Parliamentary paper delivered on Tuesday last shows that the quantity of silver imported from China in her Majesty's ship Conway, in January, 1842, amounted to 2,001,200 dollars, weighing 143,639 lbs. 2 oz. 5 dwt. gross, the standard weight of which was 148,526 lbs. 4 oz. 2 dwt. This, sold from the Mint, realised £440,729 10s. 6d., at the respective prices of 59½d., 59½d., and 59½d. per ounce. There was no charge for melting the silver, Mr. Mathison, the Mint refiner, under sanction of the Treasury, having undertaken to defray all expenses, in consideration of being allowed 3½ grains of gold (less 10 per cent.) on every pound weight gross of silver. The gross weight of gold extracted therefrom was 2530 oz. 1 dwt. 17 gr.; allowance to Mr. Mathison, after deducting 10 per cent., 940 oz. 13 dwt. 9 gr., leaving 1589 oz. 8 dwt. 8 gr. gross, which produced in standard weight 1729 oz. 7 dwt. 21 gr. The expense of transporting the treasure from Portsmouth to the Mint was £200 15s. 8d. Gratuities to Mint officers, clerks, porters, &c., for extra exertions, £466 15s. 8d. The amount which the gold produced, at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. was £6723 0s. 4d. By sending the silver to the Mint, instead of selling it in the market at the estimated price of 59½d. per ounce, the Mint obtained a profit of £654 12s. 9d.

The Sycee silver is particularly pure, a quality shared by it in common with the metals obtained from the valuable mines of the

celebrated Golden Island. Of this spot we give a sketch, since it possesses, at this moment, great interest, from the fact that the deepest recesses of its long wrought caves are now undergoing busy search for precious metals to aid the payment of the tribute to England. To render the series complete we have, at considerable expense, obtained likenesses of the two mandarins upon whom has devolved the duty of superintending the collection and payment of the ransom to the British Plenipotentiary. These Chinese dignitaries are habited in the costume which has long been familiar in England upon "china." Tea cups have not inappropriately acquainted us with Chinese appearances; and Viscount Joscelyn, in his recent work, remarks—"It is wonderful how correct they are in the main features." Here they are shown to be well clothed; and they are more completely so than the other nations in the south of Asia.



CHINESE DOLLARS.

The Chinese dollars are mere rough pieces of silver, rudely circular, and having no impress save that placed upon them by various merchants through whose hands they pass. Each trader into whose possession they fall stamps them with his mark, and thus such of the pieces as have had long currency are completely covered by the names or signs of successive owners.



CHINESE MANDARINS.

The extremes of heat and cold which characterise the climate of China at opposite seasons of the year have led to a marked distinction between the summer and winter dress of the better classes. But the difference is principally in the cap, which in summer is of finely-woven bamboo, of conical shape, with a blue, white, or gilt ball at its point, whence falls, all around, silk or red horse-hair fringe. The winter cap is circular-crowned, and a broad brim, turned up all round, and faced with velvet or fur; at the top of the crown is likewise a ball, whence falls just over the dome a bunch of crimson silk. The changing of these caps with the season is of such importance as to be notified in an official gazette. A small skull-cap is commonly worn within doors in cold weather. The summer garment is a long loose gown of light silk, gauze, or linen; in full dress, worn with a silken girdle, to which are fastened the fan-case, tobacco-pouch, bag for flint and steel, and sometimes a sheathed knife and chopsticks. In winter a large-sleeved spencer is worn to the hips, over a dress of silk or crape, which reaches to the ankles. This spencer is of fur, silk, or broad-cloth, lined with skins; and the neck, which is bare in summer, is in winter covered with a collar of silk or fur. On state occasions the under dress is splendidly embroidered in silk and gold, and the caps are crimson, with various-coloured balls. The fur dresses of the higher classes are expensive, and descend from father to son. Little linen is worn, and the body garment, sometimes of light silk, is very rarely changed. Nevertheless, the costumes of all ranks and orders about the imperial palace are observed at Peking with as much precision as in any court of Europe. Fashion, too, has its votaries; a Chinese fop being dressed in costly crapes and silks, boots or shoes of black satin of Nankin, embroidered knee-caps, cap of exquisite cut, and button of neatest pattern, and English gold watch, a toothpick attached to a string of pearls, and a scented Nankin fan; and such a personage is attended by servants in silk dresses.

**LITERARY FUND SOCIETY.**—The anniversary meeting of the members of the above society was held on Wednesday at the offices in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury-square. Amongst those present were the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Sir H. Ellis, Sir R. P. Jodrell, the Rev. Dr. Croly, Mr. Crofton Croker, &c. Henry Hallam, Esq., took the chair. Mr. Blewitt, the secretary, read the report of the council. It stated that the presidency of his Royal Highness Prince Albert had proved highly advantageous to the institution; and that during the past year the sum of £1255 had been given as relief to distressed literary men, their wives and children, making a total, since the establishment of the society in 1790, of £39,000. The amount distributed in 1841 was £785. The report having been adopted, a letter was read from the Russian ambassador, announcing that the Emperor of Russia appreciated the objects of the institution, and presented it with 1,000 silver roubles (about £155). The Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earls of Arundel and Surrey, Mr. B. B. Cabbell, &c., were re-elected vice-presidents, after which thanks were given to the chairman, and the meeting separated.



GOLDEN ISLAND.



## NOOKS AND CORNERS OF OLD ENGLAND



## DUMBARTON CASTLE.

This singularly picturesque old edifice is most advantageously situated at the mouth of the noble estuary of the Clyde, and, whether looked on in an artistical or historical point of view, presents in its solitary grandeur one of the chiefest charms of that romantic river; and, as the busy steamers ply along the peaceful shores of Argyleshire, many a story is told of Scotland's trials and glories, when Wallace the wight, with his brave comrades in arms, driven from their homes, occupied those heights in martial array, and successfully resisted the oppressors of their country. Perched on the top of an isolated basaltic rock, and overlooking the Clyde at an almost perpendicular height of upwards of five hundred feet, and almost inaccessible on every side, the castle from the south or sea view is seen to the greatest advantage; and, though it seems little the worse for the centuries which have passed over it, yet has time not passed it scathless, as we find by comparing its present aspect with that described by Froissart in 1334. Among other changes we find that it was then completely surrounded by water, a fact difficult of belief, but, coming from the painstaking Sir John, not to be disputed. On the south side, at the bottom of the rock, and defended by a battery in which a garrison is still kept, stands the governor's house. From this with vast labour the steps of a long stair, ascending between the cliffs, have been cut out of the solid rock. Near the top of this stair

in ancient times there was a great iron gate or portcullis, that was drawn up or let down as occasion required. This gate so effectually divided the higher part of the castle from the lower that tradition says at one time the English held the south side, while the Scotch continued to possess the north. A square tower on the north side, built in the hollow between the two peaks, is said to have been the residence of Wallace (whose sword is still to be seen at the castle), while the English were in possession of the south side. On the western top, which is by thirty feet the highest portion of the building, are the remains of a watch-tower, from whence seven counties may be seen, taking in Ben Lomond with its beautiful loch, so well known by Scott's description in "The Lady of the Lake," and afar off Ben Nevis, amid hundreds of others as beautiful but less known; and here also at its very base is Leven, tranquil and pastoral as when Smollett so beautifully sang its praises in one of the sweetest and simplest odes in the English language. The following is from a descriptive poem by an Argyleshire poet:—

The gleaming lake, the ever-changeable sky,  
Old ocean's waves in view, the prospect wide,  
The stream, slow winding in the grassy vale,  
The broken cliff abrupt, the waving flood,  
The barren heath, the lofty mountain wild,  
Whence soars the eagle on strong pinions borne,—  
Sublime the soul, and nurse her dormant powers.

## ALFRED CROWQUILL'S SKETCHES.



## THE HORTICULTURAL MAN OF BUSINESS.

From the days of Adam the love of gardening has been inherent in the human breast. Even the monotonous and artificial life of those doomed to spend the greater part of their days in the smoky atmosphere of a commercial city is not sufficient utterly to destroy this innate feeling.

Some there are, indeed, who appear to possess no sympathy with the beauties of nature, displayed in the green and refreshing hues of the vegetable kingdom, or to reflect that the slice of mahogany on which they daily labour was once the pride of the forest and bore other leaves than those of the ledger and day-book. I say appear, because I do not believe there exists "a man with soul so dead" as not to feel, in a greater or less degree, the calm and sweet exhilaration which the fields and woods produce—a perfect consciousness of the truth that "God made the country, man the town."

How much natural pathos is there in the act of the mere boy (snatched from his pleasant native fields to become the occupant of a dingy office), who, still clinging to a flower as a part of the Elysium of his childhood, places it before him in a phial of water on the desk where he daily drudges, gazing upon it with a feeling of first love—pure and holy—a feeling which is never wholly lost even amid the blaze of the golden successes of his manhood. The pleasant vision still lingers in his imagination, but, unfortunately, it too frequently happens that increase of business involves him in a mesh from which he finds it daily more difficult to extricate himself—and he dies regretting, too late, the fields and flowers of his life's morning sacrificed to Mammon.

I was induced to employ my present worthy tailor from seeing a box of scarlet runners growing in the window of his narrow little cell

in the corner of an alley—there was something so pleasant in the sight!

I have spoken of man generally, but there is a particular class who positively prove the correctness of my observation; men who have toiled all the youthful part of their days in the great Babylon—who, by industry, have been enabled, at the age of forty, perhaps, to quit their close apartments in the "courts" and "buildings" of the metropolis, and take a house in the suburbs, with a small garden in the rear!

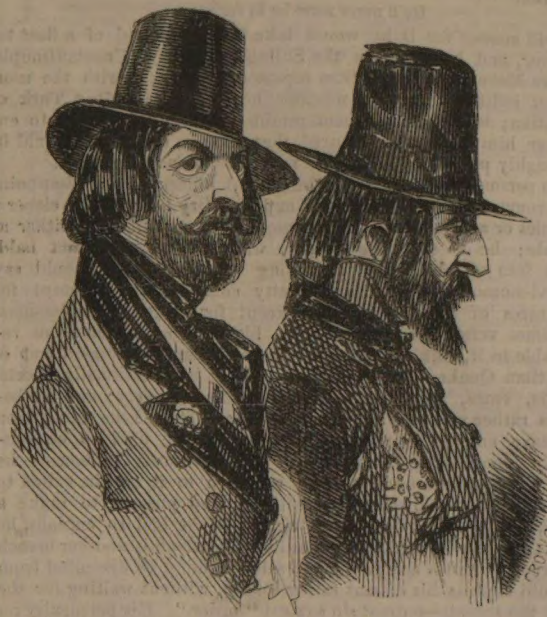
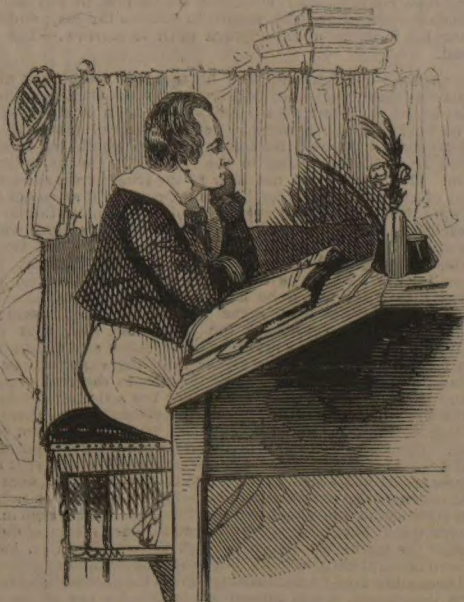
My neighbour is of this class. With what pleasure I view him from my study window wielding his hoe and rake! The blue-aproned gardener who works by the "day, month, or year," is as a drone compared with this bee. The love he bears his new vocation renders it a pleasure—and how he toils!

He is a picture for a painter, with his short tartan plaid jacket, his thick shoes, and straw hat. How erudite does he become! With what an air he rattles off botanical Latin to the delight and pride of his little wife (who fondly believes he could speak the language if he chose), and the great admiration of the city friend who smokes a pipe with him, and believes him to be the most wonderful man of his acquaintance—"errors excepted."

Although I am sure he possesses a truly Brahminical feeling towards all created things—for I never saw him crush anything—ever taking off the slugs and snails, and other destructive vermin, with a tender hand, and hurling them over the mural boundary of his little domain into the adjoining field—preferring banishment to the infliction of death—I have seen him throw little pebbles at the cats who only intruded their whiskers over his walls. Indeed, so fearful is he of their claw-digging, that he will entertain none in his domestic establishment; rather suffering the invasion of mice and their petty speculations in his larder than the spoliation of his trim garden. The gravel walks are as bright and clean as the bed of the golden Pactolus; his parterres trimmed with thrift; and not a weed attains a day's growth, unless, indeed, it springs up in the identical spot where he has planted seed—marked with a white painted lath, and numbered—then his want of botanical knowledge sometimes spares the offender—for, like a merciful judge, he gives the criminal the benefit of his doubts; but, as is the fate of other pretenders, it flourishes only for a time, and, like an unsuccessful candidate at Cambridge, it is plucked!

There is always employment in a garden; but the seasons for turning the soil and sowing the seed are his delight.

When he displays his small brown paper parcels, containing the



## DANDY-LION—IN FLOWER, AND SEEDY.

seeds of lupins, larkspurs, and sweet peas, I observe his mature deliberation. Before putting them into the ground he surveys the little space, and walks round, with his garden trowel in his hand, ere he ultimately decides upon the precise spots where the future embellishments of his hobby shall display their beauties to the sun.

If he has a book in his hand you may be sure it is Abercrombie's "Complete Gardener," which to him, good soul! is as indispensable in the rearing of Flora's beautiful progeny as Buchan's or Graham's "Domestic Medicine" to the mother of a numerous family.

There is only one wish ungratified—he is not rich enough to put out his washing! and every six weeks he is sure to have some mischief to repair, some unfortunate flower's broken neck to deplore—for washerwomen, who are not *bed-makers*, invariably use a kitchen-chair in their operation of "hanging out," and make four woeful holes in the light sifted earth wherever they pitch!

Summer comes, and he sits in his snug arbour at the extremity of the garden, with his pipe and tankard, and sometimes with a "brother clerk," viewing with pardonable pride the many-coloured carpets his hands have woven.

The sun sinks. He lays aside his pipe, and fills the capacious watering-pot—giving the thirsty flowers their evening draught, which they gratefully acknowledge by exhaling their sweetest odours.

## POPULAR PORTRAITS.—No. XXXIII.



## SIR C. NAPIER.

Sir Charles Napier's is the great naval name of the day. The achievements of the last war are but "as a tale that is told" to the present generation; and the two great battles of Algiers and Navarino, under Lord Exmouth and Sir E. Codrington, are now long enough ago to have paled in the recollection of men. But the taking of Beyrout and Acre seem as things of yesterday; nor have the circumstances connected with the taking of the fleet of Don Miguel, while Napier was in the service of Don Pedro, lost their interest in the eyes of the admirers of bold, decisive, and successful strategy, though, from political changes and the springing up of other subjects, the action is seldom alluded to in public discussion. The leader, planner, and animating spirit of all these enterprises, and of many more which we cannot particularize, was Commodore Sir Charles Napier, who, after nearly half a century of battle and storm on the ocean, has embarked on a sea scarcely less tempestuous, by changing the quarter-deck for the floor of the House of Commons, where, laying aside the warrior and assuming the legislator—*cedant arma togæ*—he sits as the representative of the metropolitan borough of Marylebone. And a very amusing, plain-speaking, blunt, downright, bluff "old salt" of a member he is. To our eyes he seems the very ideal of the old sea song embodied: it is almost impossible to conjure up a more fitting representative of

The brave old commodore,  
The rum old commodore,

except that the "bullets and the gout" seem to have respected his corporality, and left him little the worse for the life of battle, siege,



and storm he has passed through; and so far from its being the fact that

He'll never more be fit for sea,

we will answer for it he would take the command of a fleet to-morrow, and batter down the Sultan's seraglio at Constantinople, or give Mehmet Ali a "ditto repeated" at Acre, with the most perfect indifference as to whether he was bombarding Turk or Egyptian; whichever of them might have the misfortune to encounter him might rest assured that what he undertook would be thoroughly performed with "no mistake" about the matter.

The personal appearance of the gallant officer would disappoint those romantic individuals who expect every hero to be either a Hercules or an Adonis. The commodore is as little like either as possible; he is short and stout, with a head somewhat bald, and a face of which the prevailing expression we should say is good-humour. He has a pretty considerable contempt for the graces of the toilet; but except for extreme carelessness, sometimes verging on the shabby, his costume has nothing remarkable in it, but the large *sombrero*, or broad-brimmed hat of more than Quaker-like dimensions, which he occasionally sports. He sits, votes, and speaks with the Liberal party; and we believe is rather more of a Radical than a Whig. Like most men who have entered Parliament late in life, he used to be continually committing violations of the forms of the house; he would ask a question and append a speech to it, and be called to "order;" he would present a petition, and proceed to make a speech, and be called to "order" again; if he had to explain, he would travel far beyond the limits allowed—which is another breach of "order;" and if any gentleman said anything he dissented from he would express his dissent rather loudly, without waiting for the end of the speech—a great sin against "order." His perplexity on these occasions is very amusing, every step he takes seeming to entangle him more and more in the network of "form;" his last resource is to sit down abruptly, and say no more. He is not at all scrupulous in speaking his mind. He once plainly told Mr. Hume that he was "a fool;" and but a few nights have elapsed since he called Mr. Ferrand "the greatest humbug in the house." Candour is a virtue, and it is refreshing to find even one man who says what he thinks. The commodore carries this independence of mind into his professional duties; he once electrified the house with a description of the unceremonious and unseemly manner in which he disposed of certain orders not to fight, sent him by a civil first lord of the Admiralty, when he was in command in the Mediterranean. It is needless to say that he thoroughly disobeyed them. In fact, he seems always to have done pretty much as he liked, following his own impulses, which were to act promptly and bravely, and his plans were uniformly guided by a skill that, fortunately for him, made them successful. Had it been otherwise, the case of Admiral Byng might not have stood alone in history. Of his courage there can be no doubt, nor of his eccentricity. He has been both admiral and general, for in Syria he led a charge of Turks, "flourishing his stick over their heads, to make them do their duty."

Alike to him the sea, the shore,  
The brand, the bridle, or the oar,

may be said of him as of Sir Sydney Smith, whose name is also united with that of Acre. But one proof of his courage seems to us even more decided than his taking of Acre itself; after blowing the citadel of Mehmet Ali about his ears, he "greatly daring," and without the fear of poison before his eyes, took pipes and coffee with the pacha as if nothing had happened!



LANCASTER CASTLE.

### ASSIZE INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE CHARTIST TRIALS.

##### NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER.

(Before Mr. Baron Rolfe.)

The learned judge took his seat on Monday morning at nine o'clock, when the proceedings were resumed.—The first witness called was Edwin Shephard, superintendent of the rural police of the lower division of Blackburn, who corroborated the evidence previously given as to the disturbance in Blackburn on the 15th of August.—Wm. Griffin, who had been employed as a reporter upon Mr. Feargus O'Connor's paper, the *Northern Star*, until the beginning of June last, was next examined as a witness for the crown, and gave testimony as to the meeting in Mr. Scholefield's chapel, on the 17th of August last, similar to what was given by an approver named Cartledge. The address passed on the occasion was published in the *Northern Star* on the 20th of August.—The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Baines, Mr. Sergeant Murphy, Mr. Atherton, and Mr. O'Connor. He admitted that he first gave information in this matter about the middle of September; that he had been living in Ireland since, and had five shillings allowed him, for which Mr. Irvine was responsible. He denied that he ever said he would be revenged of Mr. O'Connor before he died. He admitted that he had advised the witness Cartledge to give evidence on behalf of the crown; and that, at the time he shook hands with Mr. O'Connor, he had given the information which led to his (Mr. O'Connor's) arrest.—John Hanley, a reporter for the *Manchester Guardian*, proved the passing of certain resolutions at the meetings held in Carpenters'-hall.—Matthew Maiden, a constable, of Ashton, proved the violent conduct of the mob at Ashton, on the 18th of August, and the reading of the Riot Act.—Samuel Newton, James Whittam, Charles Slorack, and other witnesses, gave evidence as to stopping the works at several mills, but their evidence was not important.—The Attorney-General then said this was the case for the prosecution.—After a considerable discussion on the framing of the indictment, the learned judge intimated that he felt great difficulty, as to the numerous counts of the indictment. All the defendants were jointly charged with being guilty of conspiracy to cause a cessation of labour, in order to carry the Charter; and also with riot, unlawful assemblages, &c., without any such charge. It was clear that on many of these counts some of the defendants must be acquitted, whilst others might be found guilty on them, and acquitted on others. This created a difficulty, and it was hard to say how judgment could be given on such a record.—The Attorney-General quoted a decision of Lord Denman to prove that, though jointly charged with all the offences, one set of defendants might be acquitted on one count, whilst others were convicted, and *converso*.—After much discussion, the learned judge intimated that there would be much difficulty in sustaining that view of the case, and the Attorney-General abandoned the four last counts of the indictment, charging the defendants with riot.—On the fifth count, which will materially affect Mr. F. O'Connor, and in which the charge is persuading and inciting others to cause a cessation of labour, and without charging that they persuaded them to do so by violence, the learned judge said there was a difference of opinion in high quarters as to whether mere persuasion constituted a crime at all, or not.—Mr. Dundas then proceeded to address the jury on behalf of the defendant Robert Brooke, in a most eloquent speech of some length.—He was followed by Mr. Baines on behalf of the Rev. J. Scholefield; and by

Mr. Sergeant Murphy for Dr. M'Donnell, Railton, and Derham, each of whom made powerful speeches in behalf of their clients, complaining in strong terms of the complicated nature of the indictment, and of the number of defendants included in it.—At the conclusion of the speech of the latter learned gentleman the court adjourned until the next morning.

**TUESDAY.**—Mr. Atherton appeared for Fenton and Stevenson. He said the indictment was remarkable for the number of defendants included in it, and which threw upon the jury the special duty of taking more than ordinary care that the case should be proved against each of the accused. The nature of the charge, too, was one which imposed upon the defendants excessive hardships. In ordinary cases a man was liable but for his own acts, or for the acts or speeches of those acting with him and in his presence, while, under this charge of conspiracy, a man is rendered accountable for the acts and the speeches of men of whom he knows nothing, and who are totally unconnected with him. The defendants, too, were poor men, unable to search out through the country means of procuring evidence, and opposed to all the power and unlimited means of the Crown. It was said the recommendations on the part of the Chartists to the maintenance of peace, law, and order, were mere words of mockery, but on what ground? These words had been all along the watchword of the Chartist meetings. The acts of the Chartists, the recommendations of their organs, were all in accordance with these principles. Why should it now be inferred, that, realities before, they become a mere pretence in the commencement of this later agitation? The jury had before them witnesses who were acquainted with all the secrets of the Chartist body, yet nothing of the kind appeared. He might appeal almost to the demeanour of the defendants during the continuance of that trial, and to their exemplary peaceful conduct under what must have been to them exciting circumstances, as some evidence of the peaceful tenor of their principles. He would conclude by one observation, that in all political struggles there would be firebrands, who would wish to seek by violence the object which others were endeavouring peacefully to attain.—Mr. M'Oubrey addressed the jury on behalf of Mooney and Aitkin. He said he would not go over the ground which his learned friends had already trodden, and which applied to the evidence at large. He would confine himself to the evidence solely as it applied to his two clients. He pointed out the facts connected with them which had been deposed to by the various witnesses, and contended that their verdict must be one of not guilty.—George J. Harney addressed the jury. He apologized for his inexperience, and said he had been induced to undertake his own cause with the feeling that innocence was in itself the best defence. He was a resident at Sheffield, and knew nothing of the turn-out for a week after it commenced. He felt that he was brought there, however, not really as a conspirator, but as a Chartist. That was his real offence, and he confessed he was a Chartist, and gloried in the name. He believed that nothing but the Charter would raise the working classes from the slough of wretchedness in which they were. He thought that the great cause of the distress was the fact of the people not being represented, and he feared that if it was not conceded, the consequences would be fearful. It was to avoid these consequences that the exertions of his public life had been directed. They sought to array the numbers and intelligence of the country on the side of the Charter, with the full conviction that it would then be peaceably obtained. The movement could not be put down by persecution, and he believed it would be finally triumphant. He believed their verdict would be, not guilty; but if it were otherwise, his consolation on the threshold of a dungeon would be, that he suffered for good principles, and principles which must ultimately be triumphant.—Mr. Samuel Parkes then addressed the jury at considerable length, going over many topics already urged. He gave a sketch of his life, from which it appeared he had been born of poor parents, in an agricultural county, and had been educated as a shoemaker. He was also a local preacher. He had, he felt justified in saying, maintained the character of an honest, sober, and industrious citizen, but he had been unable to maintain his family in even ordinary comfort. He was led to inquire the cause. He was told by some it was a dispensation of Providence, and was to be endured with patience and content. It was easy for men well clad and well fed to preach contentment to a hungry belly, but he found nothing in the Bible, or in his own reason, to induce him to think that it was by the dispensations of Providence that he was exposed to suffering. He found some almost overburdened with wealth, while those who were the instruments of accumulating this very wealth were suffering the extremes of want and destitution.—His lordship said he was very sorry to interrupt any defendant, but he must point out the nature of the charge against him. It was that of having attended a certain meeting of delegates at Manchester, and taken part in recommending the continuance of a strike, in order, by violence and intimidation, to produce certain political changes. If every defendant would relate his history, and introduce all topics that might occur to him, the trial would never end. He would not at all complain of the time occupied if it had any relation to the charge, but it was in truth utterly irrelevant.—Mr. Parkes said he had intended to enter into a discussion respecting the origin of the distress in the country, but in accordance with his lordship's suggestion he would avoid it. He then went on to contend that his conduct had been strictly legal, going over many of the arguments already urged, and protesting his innocence of any intention to violate the law.—R. Otley and Pilling addressed the jury. The latter said the outbreak had originated in the House of Commons, who had neglected the distress of the people. With him it was a wage question, and nothing else. It was to the maintenance of such wages as would enable the poor man to live that he had devoted his exertions. He had not sought to violate any law; and he trusted the verdict would restore him to his family, and enable him still, as he had hitherto done, to devote his utmost energies to keep them above want. Since he had become a labourer he had wrought usually twelve hours a day. To labour was his task; and all he sought was, to be able by that labour to maintain himself and his family.—Johnson addressed the jury, and eulogized the conduct of the parties who attended the great public meetings at that time. There was a good feeling among all parties, and a wish to unite together in getting safely through what was felt by all to be a very dangerous crisis.—His lordship interposed, and asked whether there was any evidence against Johnson, except that of one witness?—Sir Gregory Lewin said, a second mentioned his name, but the evidence was not so strong as against others; and, if his lordship had any opinion on the subject, the Attorney-General would by no means wish to press it.—After some conversation Johnson was acquitted.—Storer and M'Cartney next addressed the jury.—The Attorney-General said that, as to the case of Allanson, if his lordship thought the evidence too weak to go to the jury, he would willingly consent to his acquittal.—A verdict of Not Guilty was accordingly taken.—Beasley, Doyle, and Bairdow addressed the jury at considerable length, as did also Wolfenden.—James Leech said it was remarkable, after the great mass of evidence which had been laid before them, how little light had been thrown upon the origin of the matters which had resulted in this trial. It was admitted on all hands that poverty and distress pervaded almost every class of society. This distress extended to all occupations. They had asked Sir Robert Peel what they were to do, and they had no reply. If these things were spoken of it was said they were seeking to destroy property. It was a different thing to destroy property and to seek to prevent property destroying them. He had seen many meetings in Lancashire, and he never saw any attempt to injure property. It was the middle class themselves that were putting property in peril, by the way in which they were depriving the people of the means of getting food. He had a large family dependent on him for bread. It was his duty, as it was his inclination, to avoid everything that would lead to public violence. He had seen violence of an atrocious kind at Manchester for party purposes, and he had perilled his own life to prevent and expose it. In conclusion, he would say, that he be a conspirator or no, they might depend on it there never would be a time when the working people of this country would be content to work and starve at the same time, to perish in the midst of plenty of their own creation. He would leave his case in their hands; he could not say, as some of those around him had said, with indifference, for he felt most anxious as to their verdict, not only as regarded himself, but still more as to the influence it might have as a precedent upon the future prospects of their common country.—Mr. O'Connor stated that he was the only one of the defendants remaining who wished to address the jury, and he hoped at that hour his lordship would adjourn until to-morrow.—The court then adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY.**—His Lordship took his seat this morning at nine o'clock. The court was densely crowded in every part.—Mr. O'Connor then rose and said, that before he entered into the consideration of the case before the Court, he begged to be allowed to add his meed of praise to that which had already been bestowed, for the manner in which the trial had been conducted from the beginning to the end of it. The defendants did not complain. He himself did not look at the trial merely as an act of kindness and of mercy; he went further, and looked at it as an act of grace, as he was sure that it would not convey half the criminality to him which had been attached to his character by the press, of every kind, which had set him down as having committed little less than high treason. He knew that it would be to perform a herculean labour, but if the jury should leave the box with less prejudice against him than when they went into it, it would be a greater triumph to him than their mere verdict of acquittal. Some of the defendants said that they did not care for the verdict of the jury; that was, that they disregarded it—but it was not so with him, for he looked at it comparatively. It was now for him to go back from all the rambling examinations which had taken place, and to bring the minds of the jury to the real question which was before them. They must suppose that the Attorney-General, on the part of the Crown, had laid the whole of the evidence before them; and they were to look at it not as what he might have laid before them, but what he had done. The opening speech of the learned Attorney-General was what it should be, that of a lawyer and a gentleman, and very different from many of the speeches he had heard delivered by others on similar occasions. He (Mr. O'Connor) deemed the investigation not only necessary, but indispensable. After the state which it had been described the country had been in, the Attorney-General would have been justly charged with negligence of duty if he had not brought the matter before them. But the question was, had the right parties been brought before them? That would be for their consideration after they had been addressed by his lordship. From the accumulated heap of matter in the indictment, it was almost impossible for any of the defendants to prove himself not guilty. Had the case been brought before them in a proper legal form—if those alleged to be guilty of riot, or of conspiracy, or

of making seditious speeches, had been indicted for such offences, the 12 hours both of the court and jury would have been much shortened, whilst each defendant would have known what he was called upon to justify. Not a single witness had been brought up during the examination who had been called upon to substantiate the cases against the defendants when before the magistrates. The country had been raked to see how they could be proved by others. The law was clear on this point. After parties did a legal act by illegal means, or if they did an illegal act by legal means, the offence was perfect. It was not necessary to have sought for evidence to prove it from August to October. It was not necessary to seek overt acts on the part of himself and the defendants. With regard to the charge of conspiracy, there was no evidence in law to prove it. For that there was not only to be proved that there was one common design, but there must be shown a privity amongst them of that common design; they must each go in extent with the other in carrying out that common design. That would be laid before them in due course by his lordship. It was not necessary for him to investigate it at greater length. By whom was it to be proved? The Attorney-General had said that the charge against them was, that they did endeavour by riot, tumult, threats, and intimidation, to bring about a change in the constitution of the country. However, up to the acquittal of Wilde, he was at a loss to know how the conspiracy was to be proved; and when he was acquitted, because in his speeches he had not advocated the Charter, then, for the first time, he perceived that the trial was a political one; not that he would lay that at the door of the Attorney-General. They were charged with conspiracy on the 17th of August; and as he (Mr. O'Connor) was concerned more than any other man in that charge, he would briefly explain the matter to the jury. The Attorney-General had freed him from that charge in the indictment, for he had borne honourable testimony that his intentions were peaceable, as had been shown in an article in the *Northern Star* of the 13th, and afterwards printed the week after in the *Northern Star* of the 20th of August. Then what was the conspiracy? Was it justifiable and legal, or not? It was in evidence, from one of the witnesses of the Crown, from whom one of the poor defendants would not receive a good character, as he felt himself degraded by such testimony, that it was a peaceable meeting; and upon him and another witness, the Siamese twins of the case, the whole matter hinged.—Mr. O'Connor's address occupied upwards of two hours and a half; after which the Attorney-General replied on the whole case at considerable length.—At the close of the hon. and learned gentleman's address, the day being far advanced, the learned judge postponed the summing up until Thursday morning.

YORK.

The assizes for the county of York and of the county of the city of York commenced on Monday morning before Mr. Baron Parke and Mr. Justice Colman. Mr. Baron Parke went, as usual, to the Guildhall of the city to meet and charge the grand jury there, after which the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Mayor at the Mansion-house. A little after noon business commenced in the Castle. Mr. Baron Parke took his seat in the civil side, and Mr. Justice Colman in the Crown Court. The calendar is unusually heavy, so far as respects the number of prisoners, which is 176, and there are several out on bail. The business of the assizes will also be further prolonged by the trial of several Chartists, traversed from the last assizes. The burglaries are numerous, as well as the offences of a similar character, as stealing in the dwelling-house, house-breaking, &c. The cause list is not expected to be heavy. That of the West Riding contains an entry of seventy-six, several of which are not marked as defended. The entry for the North and East Ridings is not yet complete, as it does not close till noon to-morrow. Mr. Justice Colman, in the course of the afternoon, disposed of a few felonies; and Mr. Baron Parke, in the Civil Court, took a few undefended causes, and one that was defended, but of no interest except to the parties concerned. The most singular feature of the first day of the assize was, the absence of every silk gown, with one exception, all the others being detained at Lancaster by the protracted trials of O'Connor and others.

#### HOME CIRCUIT.—CHELMSFORD.

The commission having been opened on Monday, both courts this morning proceeded to business. Lord Denman sat in the Crown Court, and Mr. Justice Patteson presided on the civil side. There are seventy-two prisoners for trial, the greater portion of whom can neither read nor write; and there is one charge of murder in the calendar, and various other offences of a serious character. The cases disposed of during the day were devoid of public interest.

#### MIDLAND CIRCUIT.—LINCOLN.

The commissions for this county and city were opened on Saturday. The cause list is one that will sadly disappoint the gentlemen of the long robe, containing, as it does, only six cases—one, which is a special jury, and an action between two Lincoln lawyers for slanderous words spoken of, and concerning the plaintiff. The calendar is heavy in numbers and in crime. It contains a list of sixty names; and among them we observe five are charged with murder, two with manslaughter, three stabbing with intent to murder, three with arson, and several burglaries and highway robberies.

(Before Mr. Baron Gurney.)

On Monday Thomas Johnson, alias Henry Hensey, was indicted for the wilful murder at Croft, in this county, on the 12th of February last, of Elizabeth Evison. We gave the particulars of this extraordinary case at the time of the occurrence. Our readers will recollect that the deceased was an aged person, about 70, living at the time with her sister, who was nearly of the same age, in a lonely cottage a short distance from the village of Croft. On Sunday, the 12th of February, they were both well and walking about as usual. They slept in the same room up stairs in separate beds, and retired to rest about eight o'clock. They were disturbed not very long afterwards by a man breaking in at the windows of their chambers. He proceeded to obtain a light by means of a lucifer match, and then with some marine to tie together their hands and feet very tightly, and to fasten their arms under the shoulders equally tightly to the bedsteads, so that they could not move hand or foot, or at all help themselves. He then tucked the clothes closely over their heads, and took 5s. out of the pocket of the surviving sister, and rather more out of that of the deceased. He also took some silver spoons and some handkerchiefs, and then decamped by the street-door, which he left open, leaving the poor women in the state described. This was on the Sunday night. They remained in this condition, both being almost suffocated, until the forenoon of Monday, when the deceased, who had been moaning during all the interim, and frequently said she must be suffocated, expired.—The evidence for the prosecution having been gone through, the learned judge charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict of "Guilty."—Solemn silence having been enjoined in the usual way, Baron Gurney proceeded to pass the awful sentence of death, extending no hope of pardon in this world; and conjuring the wretched man to make use of the short time that remained to him in prayer for mercy in the next.

**TUESDAY.**—EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF POST-OFFICE ROBBERY, &c.—John Nicholson, 56, was charged with having stolen a post-letter, addressed "Mr. Kettle, postmaster, Letterkenny, Ireland," containing the sinister halves of two Bank of England notes, numbered 65,169 and 91,991, the first for £20 and the other for £10. The prisoner was also charged with stealing divers articles of silver plate, the property of Messrs. A. B. Savory and Sons, the well-known silversmiths, of London. The case was, perhaps, one of the most curious ever brought before a court of justice, and excited great interest. Mr. Sergeant Adams and Mr. Waddington conducted the prosecution. Mr. Miller defended the prisoner. Mr. Miller, having delivered an ingenious address on behalf of his client, the learned judge summed up, and the jury immediately found the prisoner guilty. His lordship, in passing sentence of transportation for life, remarked that the Legislature had abolished the capital punishment for this offence, and substituted that which he was about to pronounce, with a view to the certainty of its infliction. So grave a crime, especially in the present state of the Post-office arrangements, called for the severest sentence of the law, short of death.

#### OXFORD CIRCUIT.—WORCESTER, TUESDAY.

(Before Mr. Justice Erskine.)

**ARSON.**—Richard Jackson, aged 17, and George Partridge, aged 16, were indicted with having feloniously set fire to a workshop and outhouse, situate at Kidderminster, and belonging to Thomas Griffin, on the 20th of January last. The prisoners were defended by Mr. F. V. Lee; Mr. Allen appeared for the prosecution. About half-past ten on the night in question everything was left secure. Soon after an alarm of fire was raised, and on a search being instituted, the window was found broken open, and a fire was discovered on the floor of the shop; near the wooden supports of the bench, which was partially in flames, some oiled rag and a few lucifer matches burning were picked up, and some matches resembling these in size and appearance were taken from the pockets of the prisoners on being searched, and they were shortly before the occurrence shown to have purchased a box from a shop close by. During the proceedings in this case, it appeared that the bench was not a fixture, nor attached in any way to the freehold; his lordship consequently directed an acquittal, but desired that the prisoners should not be discharged, in order that a bill might be preferred against them for the misdemeanour.

Thomas Gardner and James Whitcombe were indicted with having feloniously entered the dwelling-house of William Warren, at the parish of Eckington, in this county, whom they attempted to murder in his bed, and from whose premises they stole a purse, a sovereign, and other monies, the property of the said William Warren, together with several articles of wearing apparel, the property of John Taylor. The graver charge, however, was alone proceeded with. The case having been clearly proved, the learned judge, who we regret to have observed seriously indisposed during the day, summed up with great care and minuteness. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of wounding, with intent to do grievous bodily harm, against both the prisoners, and his lordship, in a solemn and impressive manner, passed sentence upon them both.—Transportation for life.

Despatches were received on Wednesday at the Colonial Office from the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands, and from the governors of Malta, Gibraltar, Sierra Leone, St. Helena, and Newfoundland.



## ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements cannot be received after 9 o'clock on Thursday evening.

**WILSON'S SCOTTISH ENTERTAINMENTS, at the**  
Music Hall, Store-street, on Monday evening, March 13, at Eight o'clock.  
Highland Melody and Song—My heart's in the Highlands; The Maid that tends the  
goats; When in death I shall calm realize; Will ye gang wi' me, Lizzie Lindsay? O'chone  
ochrie! The McGregors' gathering; Farewell to Lochaber; Come under  
my plaidie; Pibroch o' Donuil Dhuibh; Row weel, my bostie, row weel; The Reel o' Tul-  
lochgorum.—Pianoforte, Mr. Land.

STRAND THEATRE AND CROSBY-HALL, BISHOPSGATE-STREET.

**MR. LOVE, the ORIGINAL DRAMATIC POLYPHONIST,**  
will perform at the STRAND THEATRE on MONDAY and THURSDAY, and at  
CROSBY HALL on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY Next. He will present his Entertain-  
ment, entitled LOVE IN ALL SHAPES, or the Gallery of Portraits. To be followed by  
A REMINISCENCE OF BYGONE TIMES. To conclude with LOVE'S LABOUR LOST.

**ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.**—During Lent  
the DISSOLVING ORRERY will be exhibited on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at  
Twelve o'clock in the Morning and at Eight in the Evening. At work daily, a complete  
arrangement of COTTON-SPINNING MACHINERY, consisting of a Carding, Roving,  
and Spinning Frame, showing the whole process of converting raw Cotton into a state fit  
for weaving. Cary's New MICROSCOPE, magnifying SEVENTY-FOUR MILLION  
TIMES. New DISSOLVING VIEWS, exhibiting scenes in Afghanistan, Constantinople,  
the Holy Land, &c. &c. The COLossal ELECTRICAL MACHINE is exhibited daily  
at a quarter to Three and at Eight in the Evening, except Wednesdays and Fridays.  
Lectures Daily on CHEMISTRY and NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, by Dr. Ryan and Pro-  
fessor Bachoffner. The CLASS LECTURES are usual.—Admission, One  
Shilling. Schools, half-price.

**RUFF'S GUIDE TO THE TURF; or Pocket Racing Com-**  
panion for 1843. By W. RUFF, Turf Reporter to the daily London papers.  
Published by R. ACKERMANN, at his Eclipse Sporting Gallery, Regent-street, London;  
and may be had of all booksellers in England, Ireland, and Scotland. Price 2s. 6d., or  
handsomely bound as a pocket-book, with metallic paper and pencil, 4s. 6d.

**THE LEGALITY OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC**  
UNION OF LONDON is affirmed by the opinion of FITZROY KELLY, Esq., Q.C.  
The SONGS OF SHAKESPEARE, illustrated by the Etching Club, are now ready for de-  
livery to each New Subscriber for the present year.  
Prospectus may be had of the Honorary Secretary, Mr. R. L. LONGSTON, No. 5, Caven-  
dish-square, who receives subscriptions, and will show Mr. Kelly's opinions.

In Nine Parts, 2s. 6d. each, or in 1 large vol. 24s., with Notes, Historical, Biographical  
and Critical, Portrait, and Memoir, by George Hogarth, Esq.,  
**DIBDIN'S (CHAS.) SONGS; the Words of all of them and**  
the Music of the best, with New Pianoforte Accompaniments, by Messrs. Lanc-  
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Ovens, Boilers, Hot Plates, Broiling Plates, Patent Smoke Jacks, &c.

**HEATING by HOT WATER, combining WARMTH with VENTILATION, on P. and**  
K's improved method, adapted for every description of Building, and so arranged as to  
warm the entire of a large MANSION, from one moderate fire.

PIERCE and KOLLE'S Manufactory, 5, Jernyn-street, Regent-street.

**CHALLENGE.**—In consequence of a party having recently  
advertised, he had the authority to publish the names of several gentlemen moving  
in a superior station of life, afflicted with hernia—that it was their opinion no person could  
be supplied with a proper truss, but from the party referred to, Messrs. F. HUGHES and  
CO. deem it a duty to disabuse the public from such unwarrantable as unjust assertions.  
Does this party assert that he can, or has supplied all applicants to him with proper trusses?  
Will he send a dozen of his patent trusses to any public hospital to be placed in competi-  
tion with a like number made by F. H. and Co. 1, Manx-street, 247, High Holborn, estab-  
lished 1785. Inventors and Patentees of the SURGEON'S TRUSS, for hernia, for many  
days and night, for riding, walking, or swimming, as nothing can injure it. Also the  
DOUBLE ACTION SPRING TRUSS and TRAVELLING DITTO. Ladies' Surgical  
Stays. Steel Collars. Parturient Belts, and Gent's Elastic Hunting ditto. Improved  
Crutches, Monitors, Dumb Bells, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Steel and India Rubber,  
&c. &c. Every variety of Surgical Bandages and Suspenders of the best construction. In-  
ventors and Patentees of the ROYAL ALBERT ELASTIC FRAME CRAVAT, approved by  
the profession, and worn by all who study health, appearance, comfort, or economy. War-  
ranted to last for years.

N.B. An experienced female to attend on ladies; and all instruments examined by a qual-  
ified medical practitioner.

**HEALTH and LONG LIFE!**—The following case of cure,  
on the authority of Mr. Wrangham, chemist, Malton, is confidently submitted even  
to those whose prejudices against all patent medicines may be strong and reasonable. This  
case is only another undeniable proof, which, added to many others, substantiate the claims  
of FARR'S LIFE PILLS to the character of THE BEST MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

Low-street, Malton, Jan. 30, 1842.





WEDDING CARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE BRAZILS.

The successor of Don Pedro of Brazil, contemplating matrimony, requires a first-rate carriage, and London is, of course, resorted to for the luxurious "turn-out." The order was intrusted to Mr. Pailser, of Finsbury-place, who has recently completed it, and is about to ship the carriage for the wedding-party. It will amply repay the connoisseur in that department of mechanical construction and ornamental embellishment for a visit to his establishment. Of an entirely new construction, its mechanical action, fittings, and arrangements are peculiarly adapted to the nature of the climate and the country for which it is intended. The body is hung upon elliptic springs, and the *tout ensemble* displays, in a marked degree, the desired combination of lightness with solidity. It is painted

FLORICULTURE.



THE PLANTAIN.

The Dwarf Plantain, *Musa Cavendishii*, being the species introduced by the Duke of Devonshire, is at this time producing its fruit at Jessop's nursery, Cheltenham. It rises with an herbaceous stalk ten feet high, with leaves more than six feet long and two feet broad, with a strong fibrous midrib, and a great number of transverse veins running from the midrib to the borders. The plant has grown with great rapidity, having come to its present perfection in nine months, so that it is expected to perfect its fruit in twelve months, and make way for a succession of plants now appearing. The flowers came out in bunches from the centre of the leaves, with a spike three feet in length; each of the bunches was covered with a spathe or sheath of fine purple colour within, which drops off when the flowers open. The fruit is now green, but when ripe is said to be of a yellow colour, and filled with a pulp of a luscious sweet taste; several hundred fruits grow on a spike, which is often so large as to weigh half a hundred, and frequently much more. But reckoning the weight of a cluster only at forty pounds, and a spot planted of a little more than a thousand square feet will contain from thirty to forty plants, such a plantation would produce more than four thousand pounds of nutritive substance. Calculating that as thirty-three pounds of wheat and ninety-nine pounds of potatoes require the same space as that in which four thousand pounds of plantains are grown, the produce of plantains is consequently to that of wheat as 133:1, and to that of potatoes as 44:1.

The plantain is one of the greatest blessings bestowed by Providence upon the torrid zone, offering its produce indifferently to the inhabitants of equinoctial Asia and America, of tropical Africa, and of the islands of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. Wherever the mean heat of the year exceeds 75 deg. of Fahrenheit, the plantain is one of the most important and interesting objects for the cultivation of man. Its produce, as already mentioned, is enormous; and for an immense portion of mankind is what wheat, barley, and rye are for the inhabitants of Western Asia and Europe, and what the numerous varieties of rice are for those of the countries beyond the Indus. The natives of both Indies, to many millions of whom it supplies their principal food, eat it with avidity, the fruit being a very sugary substance. Three dozen plantains are sufficient to serve one man for a week instead of bread. The ripe fruit of the plantain is preserved like the fig-bag, being dried in the sun. Meal is extracted from the fruit by cutting it in slices, drying it in the sun, and then pounding it.

CULTURE.—This dwarf plantain is well worth growing as a fruit for the table in our hot-houses, and is propagated by carefully taking off the suckers, planting them in pots filled with light rich earth, and plunging them into a tan-bed in the stove. These plants must be plentifully watered, for the surface of their leaves being large, there is a great consumption of moisture. The plant now in fruit has been daily supplied with two buckets of water. The most sure method to obtain fruit in our stoves is to plant them into the tan-bed; the roots will then extend themselves many feet each way in the bark, and these plants will thrive a great deal faster than those which are confined in pots or tubs, and with the thermometer ranging from 75 deg. to 90 deg., in a very moist atmosphere, will certainly bring to perfection the beautiful and nutritious spike of fruit.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

Mr. Henry Edward Moberley, Scholar of New, was admitted actual Fellow of that Society. The Examiners appointed by the trustees of Dean Ireland's Foundation have fixed Monday, the 27th instant, for the commencement of the examination for the Ireland Scholarship. Candidates are to call upon the Warden of New College, on Thursday, the 23rd, between twelve and three o'clock. The Examiners appointed to award the Hertford Scholarship for the en-

green and yellow, richly gilt-mounted, and ornamented with silver. The windows are of plate glass in mahogany frames, and there are Venetian blinds, which act in a novel manner for the admission of air. The lamps are of cut glass, beautifully set off by silver ornaments. In front of the carriage are carved the coffee and tobacco plants, emblematical of the staple riches of the country; and at the back are the same ornaments, with flying dragons and snakes, richly gilt. The interior is lined with white figured satin, and the roof with fluted satin, from the centre of which is suspended a handsome tassel, and the sides of the interior are surrounded with spring curtains and festoons. The appearance is altogether extremely chaste as well as rich.

couragement of Latin Literature have fixed Wednesday, the 22nd instant, for the commencement of the examination. Candidates are to call on Mr. Jacobson, at Magdalene Hall, on Monday, the 20th, between one and two o'clock.

Mr. James Bennett has been appointed by the Bishop of London one of the gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, vice Mr. Vaughan, deceased. OXFORD, Wednesday.—The following gentlemen were this day elected Porctors for the year ensuing: The Rev. William Edward Jeff, M.A., Student and Censor of Christ Church. The Rev. Andrew Douglass Stacpoole, M.A., Fellow of New College.—At a meeting of the Vice-Chancellor, Heads of Houses, and Proctors, in the Delegates' Room on Monday last, the practice of using vehicles prohibited by the statutes of the University, which has of late prevailed amongst the under-graduates to a serious extent, was discussed, when it was resolved: "That the attention of the junior members of the University be specially directed to the statute, which prohibits the use of vehicles of all descriptions; and that they be informed that its penalties will be enforced against all persons who shall be found driving in, or otherwise using phaetons, tandems, gigs, or any other description of carriages, whether drawn by one horse or more, in violation of the said statute."

SCOTLAND.

MARISCHAL COLLEGE, ABERDEEN.—On Thursday week the Marquis of Breadalbane was elected Lord Rector of this college. The other nominees were Sir James Macgregor, Lord March, and the Marquis of Waterford. THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The *Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle* says that the non-intrusionists are proceeding vigorously with preparations for seceding. Their agents, chiefly females, are going from door to door distributing printed statements, and soliciting subscriptions. The leading clergymen of the movement have given some proof of their determination to sacrifice their endowments, by giving up their expensive houses for cheaper dwellings. Plans for the new wooden churches have been ordered, and other symptoms appear of a real intention of carrying the long-deferred threats of seceding into execution.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Among the distinguished persons who honoured the meet of the Quorn hounds, at Rolleston Hall, the seat of the master, on Monday, the 6th instant, were His Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge, the Graces the Dukes of Leeds and Montrose; Lords Cardigan, Wilton, R. Grosvenor, W. Paulet, Gardner, Macdonald, C. Wellesley; Hon. H. H. Wilson; C. Forrester; Sirs W. W. Wynn, R. Bromley, G. Palmer, W. Carew, J. Musgrave; Colonel Sheubert Moore; Mahar, Gilmour, Surtees, De Burgh, Falk, Craufurd, J. Wornald, Geary, W. Bright, J. Humfrey, Esqrs., &c., &c. They had a glorious run of thirty-five minutes. Prince George was on a visit to the Earl of Cardigan, at Deane Park, Northamptonshire. On Saturday, the 4th instant, a stag was uncarted at Loddington Reddish, which afforded a magnificent run, in which His Royal Highness went most gallantly, being shown the way across the cream of the Leicestershire country by his noble host in first-rate style.

TATTERSALL'S.—THURSDAY.

CHESTER CUP.—7 to 1 agst Mr. Goodman's Reaction; 9 to 1 agst Mr. Lovesey's The Corsair; 13 to 1 agst Mr. Plummer's Alice Hawthorn (taken), and Lord Chesterfield's Marshal Sout; 15 to 1 agst Mr. Isaac Day's Marius (taken). DERRY.—9 to 1 agst Mr. Blakelock's A British Yeoman; 17 to 1 agst Colonel Peel's Murat; 25 to 1 agst Mr. Bell's Winesour and Lord Eglinton's Aristides; 27 to 1 agst Colonel Anson's Napier; 33 to 1 agst Mr. Griffith's Newcastle; 35 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Languish colt; 40 to 1 agst Duke of Grafton's Cataract (taken and afterwards off); and Mr. Bowes's Cotherstone; 1000 to 15 agst Mr. T. Taylor's Gamecock and Duke of Richmond's Cornopene (taken); 1000 to 10 agst Colonel Peel's Caen; 1000 even between Mercy colt and Gamecock. OAKS.—5 to 1 agst Lord Westminster's Maria Day (taken).

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Another very scanty arrival of English wheat has taken place up to our market this week; but it has proved in excellent condition. The stands on each market day have exhibited but a comparatively small number of samples of both red and white; yet the demand for them has ruled very dull, at barely, but at nothing quotable beneath, last week's figures. The sale for both free and bonded wheats has proved extremely inactive; and, when sales have been forced, lower figures have been accepted. Barley and malt have maintained their value, with a moderate inquiry. Good sound oats have commanded quite as much money; but the weathered parcels have had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour have been a mere drugg. English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 48s to 50s; ditto white, 57s to 59s; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 42s to 57s; ditto, white, 51s to 58s; rye, 34s to 38s; grinding barley, 27s to 29s; malted ditto, 30s to 32s; Chevalier, 32s to 34s; Suffolk and Norfolk malt, 5s to 6s; brown ditto, 50s to 54s; Kingston and Ware, 56s to 62s; Chevalier, 63s; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 23s to 24s; potato ditto, 25s to 26s; Youghal and Cork, black, 17s to 18s; ditto white, 19s to 20s; tick beans, new, 34s to 36s; ditto, old, 34s to 38s; gray peas, 36s to 38s; maple, 33s to 34s; white, 30s to 35s; boilers, 32s to 37s per quarter. Town-made flour, 44s to 46s; Suffolk, 38s to 40s; Stockton and Yorkshire, 36s to 38s per 200 lbs. Foreign.—Free wheat, 50s to 58s. In Bond.—Barley, 20s; oats, new, 18s to 17s; ditto feed, 14s to 16s; beans, 20s to 26s; peas, 23s to 27s per quarter. Flour, American, 22s to 24s; Baltic, 22s per barrel. The Seed Market.—Although this may be considered the height of the clover season, very few transactions have taken place in that article this week. All other kinds of seeds go off slowly, at our last week's quotations. The following are the present rates:—Linseed, English, sowing, 48s to 57; Baltic, crushing, 42s to 48s; Mediterranean and Odessa, 45s to 46s; hempseed, 35s to 46s per quarter; coriander, 10s to 18s per cwt; brown mustard seed, 10s to 11s; white ditto, 10s to 10s 6d; tares, 5s to 5s 9d per bushel; English rapeseed, new, £30 to £33 per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £10 10s; ditto foreign, £7 to £7 10s per 1000; rapeseed cakes, £5 to £6 per ton. Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread are from 7d to 7½d; of household ditto, 6d to 6½d for the 4lb loaf. Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 17s 3d; rye, 29s 0d; beans, 26s 7d; peas, 28s 6d. Imperial Averages of Six Weeks which govern Duty.—Wheat, 48s 3d; barley, 27s 4d; oats, 17s 0d; rye, 28s 11d; beans, 27s 2d; peas, 29s 9d per quarter. Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 20s 0d; barley, 9s 0d; oats, 8s 0d; rye, 11s 6d; beans 11s 6d; peas, 11s 6d. Tea.—There has been a very steady demand for most kinds of both black and green teas this week, and former prices are freely paid. Several arrivals—amounting to about 2,000,000 lbs.—have taken place since our last. The stock in London is now 27,591,000 lbs., against 30,137,000 lbs. at the corresponding period last year.

Sugar.—This market has ruled firm the whole of the week, and prices may be considered 6d to 1s per cwt. higher, with every prospect of a further advance. Coffee.—This article has been rather more in request, but we have no variation to notice in price. Molasses.—Several parcels of Old St. Vincent's and fair Demerara have sold—the former at 24s 6d, the latter 25s per cwt. Fruit.—The demand for currants is dull, but no further reduction can be quoted in prices. Denia raisins are still in demand at 29s, with a decreasing stock. In French fruit, little doing. Metals.—We have not the slightest improvement to notice in this market, which remains heavily stocked. Oil.—This article still rules dull, but prices are not lower. Salted.—The prices remain much the same as before quoted. About 4607 bags have gone at public sales, at late rates. Provisions.—The best kinds of Irish butter are selling on full terms; but the middling descriptions are a dull sale. Fine foreign butter is in demand at late rates—fine Dutch realising 118s to 120s. There is not the least improvement in the bacon market. Prime Waterford, landed, is selling at 35s to 36s. Tallow.—The market is quiet, and we have sellers of P.Y.C. on the spot at 43s to 43s 3d per cwt. Hops.—Good colour hops may be considered quite as dear; but all other kinds are little sought after. Wool.—The imports this week have been very small—viz., about 600 bales and bags. By private contract, a very limited amount of business is doing, at the late depression in prices. Potatoes.—About 1970 tons of potatoes have reached the Pool from various quarters since Monday. Good sound qualities command full rates. In other kinds, however, little is doing. Coals.—Adeir's, 15s; Hadley, 17s 3d; Hutton, 19s 9d; Lambton, 20s 9d; Adelaide, 19s 6d; Eyre, 17s 6d; Hotspur, 16s 6d; Killoe, 19s 9d; Seymour Tees, 18s per ton. Ships arrived, 191. Smithfield.—The prime of each description of stock has sold steadily this week, at a triding improvement in value. In other qualities, however, little has been doing. Beef, from 3s to 4s 2d; mutton, 3s to 4s 2d; lamb, 4s 8d to 5s 4d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 8d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., to sink the offal. Newgate and Leadenhall.—Although we have been fairly supplied with both town and country killed meat this week, the general demand has slightly improved, and the following are the ruling prices:—Beef, from 2s 6d to 3s 8d; mutton, 3s to 3s 8d; veal, 3s 8d to 4s 6d; and pork, 3s to 4s per 8 lbs., by the carcass. ROBERT HARRERT.

COMMERCE AND MONEY.

Nothing has occurred in the commercial circles during this week of much public importance, but any alteration which at the same time may have taken place in any department of manufactures, small though it may be, is of a favourable description. Although the supplies of cotton wool will be much increased when the winds permit arrivals from the westward, still the demand by the manufacturers for this raw material has, during the week, been so considerable, that a slight advance in its value must be quoted. For sheep's wool likewise there still exists a fair demand, at late prices, from which we may infer that in this article also productive employment continues to be obtained by our workmen. In the fancy goods trade, however, improvement is more rapid than it is either in the cotton or woolen trades. From Paisley the information continues to be much more favourable than could have been expected so soon after the great distress which prevailed there at the close of last year.

In the money market the same difficulty of safely and profitably employing money, to which we have latterly had occasion so repeatedly to allude, still continues to exist, and the consequence is, a further advance in the value of those public securities in which confidence can be placed. In Consols the increasing demand has again been attended by advancing prices, and 96½ is the nearest value of them this week. In Bank and East India Stock similar effects have been produced, and commercial acceptances of known respectability for discount are uncommonly scarce, and can be easily turned into cash at the rates of from 2 to 2½ per cent. per annum. In the Foreign Stock Exchange, also, the abundance of money continues to create a gradual improvement in the values of most descriptions of foreign securities. In those of the Peninsula the improvement is increased considerably by the prospect of immediate commercial treaties, by which the revenues both of Spain and Portugal must eventually be materially increased, and the regular payment of the dividends rendered more certain. In the Bonds of Mexico and Colombia a gradual rise is weekly also now occurring, but the reason is not very obvious, for capitalists generally prefer safety in their money dealings to the chances of large but uncertain profits. In one respect, however, the abundance of money is coming many benefits on the people at home. Large investments of it continue to be made in railway shares, and thus an additional spur is given to these important undertakings. From one extremity of Great Britain to the other improvements in them continue to take place, those of the Edinburgh and Glasgow line having risen to par, and 96½ being the present value of the Great Western. Of the London and Birmingham shares few are on sale at the present quotation of 218, for a more decided rise, towards their really intrinsic worth, is very confidently anticipated by their proprietors. Money has been also invested this week in the shares of those lines which heretofore have been much neglected, and have consequently been much depressed in their value. On the whole, it is very satisfactory to notice returning soundness in this great department of British industry. The foreign exchanges during the week are again favourable to a further importation of specie.

BRITISH FUNDS.—(CLOSING PRICES.—THURSDAY.)

Bank Stock, —	India Stock, —
3 per Cent Reduced, 96½	Ditto Bonds, —
5 per Cent Consols, —	Ditto Old Annuities, —
2½ per Cent Reduced, 103	Ditto New Annuities, —
New 3½ per Cent, 102½	Exchequer Bills, £100, 2d., 67 6d
New 5 per Cent, —	Ditto, £500, 68 6d
Long Annuities to expire	Ditto Small, 68 7d
Jan. 1860, —	Bank Stock for Account, —
Oct. 1859, 12 13-16	India Stock for Account, —
Jan. 1860, —	Consols for Account, 96½

SHARES.

Bristol and Exeter (70 paid),	Ditto Loan Notes (10 paid) 10½
Cheltenham and Great Western (80 pd),	London and Birmingham (100) 218
Edinburgh and Great Western (80 pd), 94	Ditto New Shares (2 paid), 33
Ditto New (1 paid) 113	London and South Western (£24 6s 10 p) 58
Ditto Debentures (1 paid),	Manchester and Birmingham (40 paid) 224
Great Western (65 paid), 95½	South Eastern and Dover (50 paid) 224
Ditto New Shares (50 paid), 69½	Ditto Ship (25 paid), 23½
Ditto Fifties (12 paid), 18½	York and North Midland (50 paid), 95
London and Brighton (50 paid), 35½	Ditto New Shares (20 paid)

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 7.  
DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 6.—The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Worsley Hill, Esq., Commander in the Royal Navy, to be Lieutenant-Governor of her Majesty's Ports and Settlements on the Gold Coast.  
DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.—H. CONN, Truro, arsenic-manufacturer.  
BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.—A. NORTON, Edward-street, Portman-square, upholsterer.  
BANKRUPTS.—R. CHAMBERLAIN, Ipswich, shipowner. H. YEATMAN, Bear-lane, Blackfriars-road, victualler. D. BASELEY, High-street, Southwark, cheesemonger. G. PARKER, Ratcliffe-upon-Trent, Nottinghamshire, blacksmith. J. KNAPTON and W. MERRY, Meningham, Yorkshire, stuff-manufacturers. S. KIRK, Sheffield, iron-founder. P. J. PAPILLON, Leeds, wine-merchant. J. D. BINKS, Worsnop, Nottinghamshire, innkeeper. H. LONSDALE, Sheffield, grocer. C. PARKINS, Leeds, worsted-spinner. W. THOMPSON, Rawdon, Yorkshire, cloth-manufacturer. R. MARSDEN, Eland, Yorkshire, woollen cloth-manufacturer. H. A. JAMESON, North Shields, linen-draper. T. SOUTLEY, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, slater. G. WALKER, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, shipbroker. W. JONES, Higher Babeleigh Farm, Devonshire. T. ALSTON, Balderston, Lancashire, spade-manufacturer. W. WHITLEY, Liverpool, merchant.  
SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. ADAM, Glasgow, shipowner. J. REID and CO., Glasgow, merchants. D. T. BUCHANAN, Troon, shipbuilder. D. STEWART, Glasgow, cabinet-maker. W. MACKIE, Hamilton, Lanarkshire, innkeeper.

FRIDAY, MARCH 10.

WAR OFFICE, MARCH 10.—4th Dragoon Guards.—Lieut. M. Clerk to be Capt., vice Harper; Cornet H. J. B. Tower to be Lieut., vice Clerk; Cornet J. Mullen to be Cornet, vice Tower; Cornet J. Mullen to be Adjutant, vice Jacob. 7th Lieut. J. Campbell to be Capt., vice Sandilands; Cornet A. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Seagrave; Cornet A. S. Butler to be Lieut., vice Campbell; Reg. Serj. Major J. Mullen to be Cornet; Reg. Serj. Major H. M'Gill to be Quartermaster, vice H. Higgins.  
4th Foot.—Ensign G. Chetwode to be Lieut., vice Ruxton; J. Hallows to be Ensign, vice Chetwode. 67th Lieut. H. J. V. Kemble to be Capt., vice Mackenzie; Ensign R. M. Humphrey to be Lieut., vice Kemble; M. A. Montgomery to be Ensign, vice Humphrey. 60th Ensign W. G. Sutton to be Adjutant, vice Fenwick.  
UNATTACHED.—Lieut. W. Bace, from the 2nd Foot, to be Captain.  
INSOLVENT.—C. S. MASTERMAN, North-end, Croydon, grocer and cheesemonger.  
BANKRUPTS.—T. DAVIES, Grosvenor-street, draper. G. Butler, Witham, Essex, builder. H. CLARKE, late of Wolverhampton, now of George-street, Mansion-house, lock-manufacturer. W. J. CHITWIND, Elizabeth-place, Westminster-road, Surrey, picture-dealer. J. WILSHIN, Reading, Berkshire, draper. H. HUGHES and W. HUNTER, St. Leonard's-on-sea, Sussex, builders. J. FEERS, Merstham, Surrey, coal-merchant. J. SAUNDERS, Cambridge, horse-dealer. E. DE CARLE, Norwich, stone-mason. N. W. CORP, Yarmouth, merchant. F. and G. SZARKA, New Bond-street, furriers. T. COX, Gloucester, plumber. E. HALL, Narbeth, Pembrokeshire, draper. T. DICKSON, Thirsk, Yorkshire, linen and woollen draper. G. ROBSON, jun., Osbaldwick, Yorkshire, cattle dealer. E. BUTLER, Carrington, Nottinghamshire, iron-merchant. G. HOLROYD and J. WALLER, Sheffield, stone-masons and builders. T. GOODWIN and W. H. CHIFFIN, Looe, Derbyshire, lime-burners.

BIRTHS.

At Cheltenham, the Hon. Mrs. King Harman, of a son.—In Eaton-place, the Lady Howard, of a daughter.—At Sholebrook Lodge, the lady of Abraham George Roberts, Esq., of a son.—In Mount-street, Berkeley-square, the lady of T. W. C. Master, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Petet Billeres, near Eau, department of the Basses Pyrennees, first by the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, and afterwards by the Rev. Edward Hedges, minister of the English Protestant church at Pau (the municipal marriage, according to the law of France, having been previously performed), Andrea Avelino de Silva, son of the Duke de Hajar, grandee of Spain of the first class, to Mary Isabella Caroline, eldest daughter of William Johnson Campbell, late of Blenden Hall, in the county of Kent, Esq.—At Alresford, James Druitt, Esq., of Christchurch, to Sarah, daughter of S. Boswell, Esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Captain the Hon. Charles Grantham Scott, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, to Frances Maria, daughter of the late Ralph William Grey, Esq., of Backworth, Northumberland.

DEATHS.

Accidentally drowned in attempting to ford the river Wairoa, at Nelson, New Zealand, William Curling Young, Esq., aged 27, eldest son of George Frederick Young, Esq., of Limehouse, Middlesex.—Sir James Leighton, of Greenford, Middlesex.—John Lucas, Esq., of Hyde Vale, Greenwich, aged 61.—In Eildon-square, Reading, aged 26, Anne, wife of the Rev. J. Field, M.A., Chaplain to the County Gaol, and Royal Berkshire Hospital.—Aged 74, Mr. Jonathan Nield, senior member, or father, of her Majesty's Chapel Royal St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey.—At Bath, Colonel Love Parry Jones, late of Liveny Barr, Denbighshire, aged 80.—At Brighton, Jesse, wife of Ambrose Goddard, of Swindon, Wilts, Esq., and daughter of Sir T. Lethbridge, Bart., aged 43.—At Bath, Colonel Love Parry Jones, aged 80.—At Hastings, Arabella, the widow of the late William Groom, Esq., of Russell-square.—In Weymouth-street, in her 29th year, Georgiana, the wife of Charles R. Freeling, Esq.—At his residence on Woolwich Common, Major-General Sir John Boscawen Savage, K.C.B., and K.C.H., in the 83rd year of his age.

LONDON: Printed by ROBERT PALMER (at the office of Palmer and Clayton), 10, Cranecourt, Fleet-street; and published by WILLIAM LITTLE, at 193, Strand, where all communications are requested to be addressed.—SATURDAY, March 11, 1843.